FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852. [NO. 1837.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
DWARD J. HALE & SON,
ITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

00 per annum, if paid in advance; paid during the year of sub- or $3 00 after the year has

the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER paid in advance; $4 50 if paid year of subscription; or $5 00 year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents the first, and thirty cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisements at reasonable rates. Ad- be posted to state the number of or they will be continued till charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.

From a speech made by Senator Jones in Memphis, two weeks since, we following:

Gen. Scott has done more than mere declarations. Before the assembled, the Southern dele- together, excluding all Northern their councils; and they laid of principles and reported Convention, and which the adopted and passed. Has Scott equivocated or dodged a di- of them? No, sir, he has the 46th ballot, when the Con- journed I went to Washington. Sunday; I went to Gen. Scott's I said to him, you have seen which the Convention has *you approve of them?* 'Yes, Scott, 'I cordially approve and I will say so or die.' This, *before* he was nominated, and in thirty minutes after he was his answer was in the Conven- ting the entire platform! And what man in the world can object to Scott on this ground? What more, could he have done, than pledge of his long life, and the character he has acquired, in the vindication these measures?

Gen. Quitman and Gen. Scott.—A time ago we gave the substance of a sation between General Quitman and her gentleman, in which the former endorsed the nationality of Gene- The truth thereof having been General Quitman has published a ming the truthfulness of the re- the conversation. He says:

reply to various opinions express- s, I said in substance that the Whigs, in their opposition to Scott, had done him injustice.— s opinions on the slavery question noxious than those heretofore y Fillmore and Webster, and her trust him on that subject of those gentlemen. That if any merit in the "compromise," not admit, Scott should be by them, because he openly de- before Fillmore's opinion was

A Whig gentleman present having that the apprehension was that be controlled by Seward and of his stripe:—I smiled and mistake the character of the danger lies in the opposite ex- Always accustomed to command, prides himself especially upon ty of his own judgment. He takes advice. He will be too much to it by the whole against his own convictions." Mexican campaign, from at Vera Cruz to the fall of was one of the most brilliant rd. Its lustre was dim- blemishes, about which I w speak—but that when the his victorious march, from the to the National Palace, shall be lled and popularized, it will to the high military fame he enjoys, not only in America,

Quitman is one of the hottest fire-eaters, and his endorse- General Scott should have, and fluence with the ultra men of

Whigs have *started a story* that a boy a cent to buy can- ing themselves very merry *Madisonian.*

did *not start* the story. Ex- of New Hampshire—the of Gen. Pierce—was the the tale. He said he had Pierce all his life—and had miration for his achieve- Senate and the Field; but ing his hand into his pocket, cent and buying a stick of y, who was an entire stranger by far, the most illustrious us life.

interesting to our readers in know that the "Southern to published daily in this to exist. It breathed its y in a plaintive valedictory, we learn that its untimely end ributed to the failure of its tribute to its support as pro- to pay up the sums due scriptions.—*Nat. Intel.*

ern Press was the organ of ists. It is a good sign to heresy thus dying out.

penny postage in England letters delivered *weekly* was million. Now the delivery *daily.*

New York papers receive from one firm, for auction This is something like.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1852.

The Result.—A Substantial Whig Victory after all!—We yesterday received the following despatch by Telegraph from Raleigh:

"Fifty-six counties heard from. Reid's net gain 1200. His majority will be more than 4,000. For the Legislature, the net Whig gains, so far, give them a majority of two on joint ballot. The result, however, is still in doubt."

It is evident, we think, from this, that the Whigs have carried the House of Commons, while the Locos have, as before, the Senate. *This will insure a fair apportionment of the Congressional and Senatorial Districts.* If, besides this, we have a majority on joint ballot, then in addition to that great good, we can elect a Whig Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Mangum. With such results, we may justly claim that the Whigs have the *substance*, whilst the Locos have the *shadow* of a triumph.

THE WHY?—We beg our Whig friends in this and other States to mark and remember the following important admission of the Wilmington Journal:—

"Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that *Gov. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote.*"

There is the truth, plainly spoken, and it is a truth that will stare Locofocoism in the face whenever it shall hereafter pretend that the election of Gov. Reid is a party triumph,—a sign that there is a Locofoco majority in North Carolina. It is a truth which, known to the Whigs and admitted by their opponents, will urge the Whig party into the great National contest with unabated zeal and confidence. We have lost the Governor in consequence of a local question. We will carry the President and Vice President as National Whigs, having National men as our candidates, and the great principles of our party to sustain.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The following Delegates have been appointed, in pursuance of the order of the Whig Meeting on the 4th inst., to represent this county in the District Convention at Clinton on Tuesday next:

William H. Haigh.
Col. Arch'd S. Brown.
J. C. Blocker.
Randal McDaniel.
John Evans.
A. H. Whitfield.
James Banks.
A. A. T. Smith.
H. C. Lucas.
Murdoch McKinnon.
J. Brookshank.
R. F. Murphy.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.—The Register calls attention to the necessity for immediately selecting the Whig candidate for Elector for the State at Large. We are under the impression that the Executive Committee has decided to appoint Henry W. Miller, Esq. We know that he is the choice of every Whig that we have heard speak on the subject. We hope that the Chairman of the Committee will make the announcement.

THE ELECTION IN WAKE:—The following is the state of the Poll for the Commons in Wake county:

Gen. Saunders, Loco, 1331, Wilder, do. 1328, Allen, do. 1314, Sion H. Rodgers, Whig, 1304, W. D. Jones, do. 1158, W. F. Collins, do. 1079.

There is a good deal about this vote that is remarkable. Gen. Saunders, the great gun of the party, and an aspirant for the place of U. S. Senator, or any other good thing that may be going, fell 250 votes behind Reid, only beat a young Whig 27 votes, and was only 3 and 17 ahead of his two Locofoco associates, all unknown to fame as they are! We understand from a gentleman from Wake, that Saunders and his friends were deeply mortified at the result. And especially, from the fact, that he and Mr. Rodgers, his young Whig competitor, were the only two of the candidates who did the speaking before the people. Mr. Rodgers must be a noble fellow, and the event proves that he is more than a match for Saunders. He received 229 more than his party vote, and Saunders 231 less than his.

We further learn, that 14 votes for Mr. Rodgers were put in the wrong box, and of course not counted for him. These would have elected him, as he was only 10 behind Allen.

DELICIOUS GRAPES.—We think we never saw finer Grapes than a bunch of the Black Hamburg kind, sent to us on Tuesday last by Maj. Lutterloh, whose skill in Horticulture, and Floriculture, makes every thing thrive under his hands. We are glad to hear that his Gardens are very much resorted to by visiters and purchasers of fruits, flowers, and shrubbery.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. Robert Rantoul, member of the House from Massachusetts, died on Saturday night last, aged 47.

LEGISLATURE.

Chatham.—Wm. Albright, Whig, Senate. Poll: Albright 537, Rencher, Loco, 468. Col. James F. Rives, R. C. Cotton, Locos, Turner Bynum, Whig, Commons. Poll: Rives 1018, Cotton 1011, Bynum 960, Headen, Whig, 881, Howze, Whig, 814, Brazier, Independent Whig, 865, Taylor, ditto, 195.

Franklin.—Collins, Senate; Hawkins and Martin, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Commons—Martin 546, Hawkins 537, John E. Thomas, Whig, 512, Jackson 290.

[We, in common with our Whig friends all over the State, regret the defeat of that gallant Whig, John E. Thomas, in this county. *He*, however, has *no* cause for regret. He did his duty, manfully and nobly. So did the glorious Whigs of Franklin.]

Forsyth.—This county votes with Stokes. We subjoin the poll. Stokes, of course, is yet to hear from. We are informed, however, by a private letter from Salem, that sufficient advices had been received to render almost certain the election of two Whigs. If so, this is a Whig gain of 2.

Poll for Forsyth: Senate—Barrow, Loco, 346, Covington, Whig, 298. House—Whigs: Matthews 752, Shober 748, Carroll 647; Locos—Waugh 755, Marshall 719, Hill 687.

Pitt.—Albritton, Whig, Senate; Blow, Whig, and Foreman, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Blow 711, Foreman 649, Satterthwaite 632.

Granville.—Canady, Loco, Senate; Amis and Perry, Whigs, and Lyon, Loco, Commons. Whig loss of 1. Poll: Senate, Canady 422, Daniel, Whig, 397. Commons, Lyon 1090, Perry 1071, Amis 1065, Bullock, Loco, 1022, Venable, do., 1016, Cole, Whig, 1013.

Northampton.—Person, Senate; Bynum and Lockhart, Commons. All Locos, and Whig loss of 1 Commoner. Poll: Senate, Person 296, Peebles, Whig, 228. Commons, Bynum 567, Lockhart 549, Barnes, Whig, 538, Jacobs, Whig, 510.

Edgecombe.—Henry T. Clark, Senate; Norfleet and Ellis, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Brunswick.—Gen. H. H. Watters, Whig, elected over Dr. John H. Hill, anti-Scott Whig, who was not a candidate.

Lincoln.—Hoke, Loco, Senate; Lander, Sherrill and Wheeler, Locos, and James A. Caldwell, Whig, Commons. A Whig gain of 1.

Mecklenburg.—Green W. Caldwell, Senate; W. Black, J. A. Dunn, Jno. Ingram, Commons. All Locos; Whig loss of 1.

Rutherford.—C. J. Webb and L. A. Mills, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Rutherford and Cleveland Senatorial District.—Gen. John G. Bynum, Whig, re-elected.

Wake.—Wesley Jones, Senate; R. M. Saunders, G. H. Wilder and W. A. Allen, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Senate, Jones 685, J. W. Harris, Whig, 563. Commons, Saunders 1331, Wilder 1328, Allen 1314, S. H. Rogers, Whig, 1304, W. D. Jones, do., 1158, Wm. F. Collins, do., 1079.

Burke and McDowell.—W. W. Avery, Loco, J. S. Erwin, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Avery 822, Erwin 655, T. J. Walton 644, C. T. N. Davis 616, S. C. N. Tate 416.

Rowan.—William A. Walton, Loco, and Levi Trexler, Whig, Commons. Whig loss of 1. Poll: Walton 778, Trexler 743, O. G. Foard, Whig, 668, Abram Lentz, ind. Whig, 137.

Rowan and Davie Senatorial District.—John A. Lillington, Whig, re-elected.

Nash.—Dr. John H. Drake, Senate; J. W. Bryant, Commons. Both Locos; no change.

Martin.—Daniel Ward, Senate; A. S. Mooring, Commons. Both Locos, and no change.

Cleveland.—A. W. Burton, Loco, by 2 maj. over Holland, Loco. No change.

Davidson.—Hargrave, Loco, Senate; Harris and Leach, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Senate, Hargrave 542, Long, Whig, 474. Commons, Harris 1048, Leach 929, Walser, Whig, 874.

Jones.—Wm. P. Ward, Loco, Commons, by 24 majority. Whig loss.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, Senate; Christmas and Williams, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Senate, Edwards 201, M. T. Hawkins, Loco, 156. Commons, Christmas 510, Williams 509, Drake, Loco, 411.

Bertie.—Lewis Thompson, Senate; Jos. B. Cherry and S. B. Spruill, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate, Thompson 271, John Freeman, Loco, 223. Commons, Cherry 541, Spruill 539, Thos. H. Speller, Loco, 372, Jas. R. Duers, ditto, 357.

Camden.—Barco, Whig, Commons.

Gates.—Eur, Whig, Commons.

Pasquotank.—Brooks, Whig, Commons.

Camden and Currituck.—Barnard, W., Senate.

Chowan and Gates.—Wiley, Whig, Senate.

Pasquotank and Perquimons.—Jones, Whig, Senate.

SHERIFFS.

Chatham—Robert E. Rives, Loco, re-elected. Poll: Rives 1433, H. B. Guthrie, Whig, 478.

RICHMOND AND ROBESON SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Steele.	McNeill.
Robeson,	426	406
Richmond,	321	160
	747	566

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Governor.		Senate.		Comm.			Sheriff.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Kelly.	McKeithan.	Simons.	P. C. Sanders.	Cochran.	A. H. Sanders.	R. L. Sanders.
R. Springs,	70	49	48	19	72	36	39	74	2
Bruton's,	31	19	22	6	29	11	23	22	5
Diffie's,	64	44	36	0	51	42	60	40	3
J. W. Bean's,	83	10	40	0	25	57	25	51	4
Fork,	132	5	44	0	21	99	34	99	0
Lawrenceville	85	4	43	0	73	8	62	25	0
Stony Point,	135	24	86	0	140	8	131	23	1
Troy,	106	54	62	0	86	61	97	58	2
	706	209	381	25	497	325	471	392	17

BERTIE COUNTY.

		Windsor.	Colerain.	Woodville.	Roxobel.	Creek Nation.	Mitchell's.	White's.	Snakebite.	
Sheriff.	Jno. L. Britton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R. R. Tayloe.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commons.	Duers.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Speller.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Spruill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Cherry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Senate.	Freeman.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Thompson.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Governor.	Reid.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kerr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Extracts from Letters to the Editors of the Observer.

CARTHAGE, August 5, 1852.

Dear Sirs: In haste I forward you the result of the Election returns of this county as officially reported, which I regret to say is (for Governor and member to the Commons of the ensuing Legislature,) as disastrous as it was unexpected. On those Whigs, and on those alone who have deserted their post, be the disgrace which attaches to this most untoward result.

LUMBERTON, August 6.

Messrs. Hale & Son: We have just wound up the warmest contested election that has been held here for many years. You will perceive that we lost Troy by 3 votes. He should have got 8 at least more at McPhaul's Mills, the number Alford received.

ROCKINGHAM, August 6.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: From the above statement you will see that Richmond has done badly for Kerr, owing principally to the unusually and *astonishingly* large vote obtained for Reid at the Williamson precinct.

Strong efforts were made by the Democracy; some were told that Mr. Kerr was in favor of letting a man have one vote for every fifty acres of land he owned, which would give to some men several hundred votes.

We learn, from a friend, that the canvass for the Legislature in Orange was a very warmly contested one, and that the vote for Governor was consequently allowed to go almost by default. Still, so far as national measures are involved, the result is highly favorable for the Whigs. Messrs. Turner and Phillips, who were the main speakers on the Whig side, and who are elected, warmly advocated the claims of Gen. Scott, the Public Land Distribution, &c., &c. Messrs. Lancaster and Patterson, who were the only speakers on the other side, *are defeated*, while Mr. Lyon is committed to some Whig measures.

On the whole, therefore, we are highly gratified at the result in Orange. Mr. Turner will make an efficient legislator, and Mr. Phillips is destined to win for himself a high reputation in his new position. He will prove, we confidently predict, an ornament to our law-making councils.—*Raleigh Register.*

LOCO AGAINST LOCO.—The Washington Union claims the election of Reid as placing North Carolina "permanently in the line of Southern democratic States." And it adds, "There is but one explanation of all this. The nomination of Gen. Scott has proved itself to be a millstone hung around the neck of the Southern Whig party."

By the admission of the Wilmington Journal, which, we take it, is a better judge of the true cause of Reid's election than the Union, the Union's "one explanation" is false. The Journal says,—

"Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that *Gov. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote.*"

Mr. Webster has returned to Washington.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: A meeting was held at Harrisonburg, Cumberland county, July 30th, for the purpose of organizing a Scott and Graham Club.

On motion, R. McDaniel was called to the Chair, and J. B. Bullard appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed ably and eloquently by Messrs. Baker, Haigh, Winslow, and Raiford; after which the Club was fully organized by appointing J. C. Blocker, President, R. McDaniel and John Evans, Vice Presidents.

The meeting then adjourned in good spirits, being fully convinced that the book of Whiggery is a capacious volume, and that from its well stored pages had been submitted to us facts too stubborn, doctrines too sound, to be refuted even by the brightest professor in the school of Democracy.

A WHIG.

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6th, 1852.

To the Editor of the Register:

SIR: I am informed, that it is stated in the "Standard," or in an extra issued from the "Standard" office, that an offer has been made me in this city, by a Subordinate in the Navy Department, and by certain Whig members of Congress, from the State of North Carolina, of one thousand dollars to go home and take the stump for Kerr and the Scott ticket.

I ask the favor of you to say that the above statement *is totally destitute of truth.*

Very respectfully, B. M. EDNEY.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American mail steamer *Pacific* arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo.

The English elections were over, with few exceptions, giving the Ministerialists, including the Conservatives, 325 members, to 301 for the Opposition. In Ireland there were some desperate election riots. At Limerick the mob attacked the military, when the latter fired, killing eight and wounding many.

Mr. Grinnell's American yacht *Truant* won the prize at Liverpool.

The Cotton market was very brisk, with extensive sales, and an advance of one-eighth in the price of the article. Wheat was in fair request; corn unchanged and in less demand; flour, Western Canal 19s. 6d.

New Cotton in Southwestern Georgia.—We learn from the Albany Patriot of Friday last, that a load of the new crop of cotton was delivered the day before at Mr. J. Jackson's warehouse, from the plantation of Maj. E. B. Fishburn. The staple and quality are represented to be very superior. The bales averaged 523 lbs.

Savannah Republican.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance occurred in either House on Saturday and Monday last. On Monday, after the announcement of the death of Mr. Rantoul, both Houses adjourned.

The New Hampshire Free Soilers.—The Richmond Whig says, When the Free Soil resolutions, which we published, were before the New Hampshire Legislature, *Mr. Norris*, then Speaker of the House, now Senator and certifier for Gen. Pierce, left the Chair and made a furious speech in favor of the resolutions. A Concord paper gives an extract from his speech, which we copy. It goes to swell the testimony we have of the real sentiments of the Pierce Democracy—and it puts this Mr. Norris under the ban, as a credible witness—he being convicted out of his own mouth as a Free Soiler.

We commend the extract to public attention:

Mr. Norris said—

"I should be willing to go *farther than the resolutions themselves.* I should be willing to say this, and have said it, and to Southern men, although a 'dough-face,' that *no more territory should be admitted into the Union where Slavery exists, and that I would vote for an organic law prohibiting it.*

Sir, I am in favor of these resolutions. I think they speak the sentiments of truth, justice and freedom; and *I should like to know if there is a man in this House*—I hope the yeas and nays will be called—I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE THE FIRST MAN IN THIS HOUSE WHO WILL DARE FACE THE FREEMEN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VOTE AGAINST THEM. I should like to see the first who will go home to his constituents and say, I voted against these resolutions because they are all wrong. THEY AVOW THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT MUST REST. THEY AVOW PRINCIPLES FOR HUMANITY AND FOR GOD HIMSELF AND HIS LAWS. And I hope they will be adopted as they are."

This speech of Mr. Norris was in favor of those resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, published in the last Observer, denouncing slavery as "a moral, social, and political evil," "deeply regretting its existence," avowing a willingness "to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend towards its removal," and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

And this Mr. Norris is one of those Locofoco Senators who stepped forward to defend Pierce from the blasting effects of the New Boston speech. A notable "friend of the South", this Mr. Norris, and quite on a par with his friend Pierce.

More Light.—The Charlottesville Advocate gives the following extract from the New Hampshire Patriot—General Pierce's organ:

"He (Gen. P.) is known always to have acted heartily with his party in New Hampshire, and we have proved incontestibly that throughout the prolonged agitation of late years they have uniformly been found on the side of the Freesoilers, and against the South. Gen. Pierce did but echo the sentiments of his party in his own State when he launched his bitter denunciations against slavery and the Fugitive Slave law."

On this the Advocate thus pointedly comments:

In the last sentence of this extract, there is a most important admission. It is, that General Pierce has, at some time, perhaps more than once, "*launched his bitter denunciations against slavery and the* FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW." This probably refers to the very speech at New Boston about which there is now so much dispute, and it raises the very strongest sort of presumption, that the report of his remarks, published in the Concord Democrat and Manchester Democrat, is correct; but aside from this, the admission is of the greatest importance. It proves that Gen. Pierce *has denounced* the Fugitive Slave law;—the place where he did so is entirely immaterial.

THE RE-ACTION.

When the Baltimore Democratic Convention nominated Mr. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as their candidate for the Presidency, great was the apparent satisfaction of the Democracy, and very loudly did the press of that pure-minded party commend the wisdom and forecast of the convention. It is true that some odd mistakes made by some of the Democratic newspapers as to the identity of the said "General Pierce," and still more ludicrous blunders were made by the noisy declaimers of the party, who prominently thrust themselves forward as special magnifiers of the convention's wisdom, and of the candidate's fitness for so high an office. Nevertheless, the ruse "took" amazingly. On all sides nothing was heard but the congratulations which Democrat heaped upon Democrat; all feuds were to be forgotten, because the new candidate had not been mixed up with them, and "harmony" for the thousandth time was to blend the party into one delightful, tranquil, united and successful political organization. Such a fortunate circumstance as the nomination of a gentleman hitherto without a shade of public prominence—who had in fact both retired from the Senate, and resigned his commission in the army, as we are to suppose, because ungenial to his tastes,—filled the whole Democratic camp with boundless exultation.

Next came the Whig nomination, and the name of General Scott was put forward as that of the great leader of the Whig hosts. A very different course did a large proportion of the Whigs pursue from that so wildly followed by the Democracy. By many the nomination was received in a spirit of open rebellion; by still more with marked coldness; and by others distrustfully. A staunch band of Whigs, however, avowed themselves gratified and honored by the nomination. Nevertheless many good and true Whigs were discouraged by the contrast in the reception of the two candidates by the respective parties. The position of things was indeed marvellous—the direct reverse of what might have been expected, the qualifications of the men for the office being taken into account. The excitement on both sides was *unnatural*. It could not be accounted for on any common, rational principles of individual or party action. A conviction of this gave us an unwavering confidence in the certainty of a *re-action* which would be eminently favorable to the success of the Whig party.

It could not be otherwise, and those who dared not hope for such a result must have overlooked the antecedents to the nominations, and the mammoth disproportion between the qualifications of the two candidates.

Considerable attention to the course of events has convinced us that the reaction has most decidedly commenced on both sides. The qualifications of Mr. Pierce are beginning to be unceremoniously canvassed by journalists professing the same political faith, while Whigs who originally stood aloof from General Scott's nomination are yielding to the dictates of calmer judgment and giving him a cordial support. Nor is this all. At the gathering at Lundy's Lane, there were representatives from sections of the country where opposition to the Whig nomination was expected to be severe and permanent. These felt the force of the enthusiasm that prevailed, and went home to diffuse it in their own localities. And more than this. Democrats were there—men who probably were at first beguiled into throwing up their hats for "Frank Pierce,"—who openly declared their purpose of voting for General Scott as incomparably the best man for President. These, and many other signs of re-action—of sober second thought—are good omens for the success of the Whig nominee, and we trust that every Whig will be of good courage, since in the ordinary course of events, and reflection upon them, General Scott must lose popular confidence and support.

N. Y. Commercial.

Tennessee.—The signs are brightening in this State—and everything augurs a brilliant Whig victory. Haskell and Henry, the two Whig Electors for the State at large, are canvassing actively in every county, and are everywhere kindling the old Whig fires.

The Nashville Banner of the 30th, thus refers to the prospects:

What of the Prospect?—Our friends may rely upon it that we never saw the signs of a Whig victory in Tennessee *more* manifest at so early a period in the canvass than they are at present. There is no doubt that a number of Democrats will vote for Scott and Graham. They come from the rank and file, the bone and sinew of the party. The disaffected Whig column is becoming "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." The masses of our friends have an energy and *determination* that never fail to kindle an indomitable enthusiasm.

Happy Retort.—The *Southern Press* gives the following instance of Irish readiness at repartee, which occurred the other day at the Capitol. It is too good to be lost:

Certain members of Congress, finding the debates rather dry in the House, stepped out to refresh their thirsty spirits at Casarish's refectory, which is conveniently contiguous. As they passed out, they saw some eight or nine laborers, harnessed to a sled, hauling a stone about heavy enough for one horse, while one, acting as driver, leisurely walked along side. Pausing to witness this operation—which seemed to present a parallel to their own arduous labors in the public services—one of the members addressing "the driver," said: "Well, friends, you are making yourselves *horses*, I see!" "Yes," was the prompt rejoinder, "and by the powers, its a mighty sight better than making *asses* of ourselves, as some of you are doing up there." The prevailing report is, that the conversation abruptly closed, and every man of that party patronized Casarish to the extent of two juleps instead of one.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.

An American Vessel Fired into.—An American fishing schooner has been fired into by a British cruiser, for refusing to heave to when ordered, and one man wounded.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—Messrs. Benton, Phelps, and Lamb, Locos, and Miller and Oliver, Whigs, are elected to Congress. A Whig loss of one.

One hundred and fifty persons died in New York during the last twelve months of delirium tremens! There were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day commitments for drunkenness during the same time.

"Never Weary in Well Doing."—Mathew Graves, of this county, on Tuesday last walked twenty-eight miles for the purpose of procuring a marriage license to marry his fifth wife. He is seventy years of age.—*Centreville (Md.) Times.*

THE NEW BOSTON REVELATION.

This unfortunate disclosure has produced quite as great consternation in New Hampshire as in Virginia. While its circulation was confined to the Granite Hills, it was an admirable document; but when its existence became known south of the Potomac, the matter assumed a very different phase. It was vexatious and annoying in whatever aspect viewed. To deny it might risk the loss of Abolition votes; not to deny it would peril the entire South. It was an ugly piece of work.

The reader may form some idea of the embarrassments of the party, from the annexed paragraphs, which we find in the "Manchester Democrat." It appears that some of the signers are already sick of their certificates, and are for backing out.

Richmond Whig.

Hunker Consternation.—The duplicity practiced at New Boston and Bradford, by Gen. Pierce in his speeches of last winter, is now giving a vast deal of trouble to his defenders in this section, in order to satisfy the South of his political honesty.—They are placed in a position where a few minutes work in support of the truth compels them to spend whole days in devising expedients and sending out runners and teams all about the country in the vain attempt to conceal the FACTS from the South in regard to Pierce's statements at New Boston. Last week we alluded to the extraordinary effort made to get signers to a statement denying the truth of the report we published on the 8th of January.—That document has appeared. There is no need of our filling our columns on this subject. The battle is to be fought ON OTHER GROUND than in New Hampshire—for here the community knew the facts in the case months ago better than party runners can now tell them. We will therefore only say in regard to the signers of the statement which has appeared in certain of the Hunker papers, that some of them have since stated that they gave their signatures to the statement without reading it, and were deceived as to its purport, while others signed it who at the time of the publication of our report, admitted its accuracy. In justice to that report, we will add that Mr. Johnson Gregg of New Boston, who last week procured the most of these signatures, stated himself, last spring, to a well known citizen of this State residing in Franklin, that General Pierce DID EXPRESS DECIDED ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS IN HIS NEW BOSTON SPEECH—much more than he expected to hear from him, and that it HAD ITS EFFECT IN THE ELECTION IN THAT TOWN.—Comment on such a man and such a document is unnecessary.

Backing Out.—When it was last week ascertained by the so-called Democratic leaders of Elm street, that some of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of New Boston had given their affidavits bearing testimony to the accuracy of our report of the speech of General Pierce, a meeting of the faithful was suddenly called. Something must be done. One or two of the more reckless were willing to give their affidavits, but the majority decided "an affidavit was a more responsible matter than merely signing a statement," and that it required some caution before taking such a step. These wise suggestions were heeded.

MARRIED,

In Charleston, on Tuesday 3d August, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Hanckell, Lieut. JOHN N. MAFFIT, of the United States Navy, to Mrs. CAROLINE LAURENS READ.

In Sampson county, on the 8th inst., by D. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. JOHN N. JACKSON to Miss ELVEY STRICKLAND.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., of consumption, Mr. WILEY MOLLEY, in the 21st year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 3d inst., in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA ANN JOHNSON, wife of Dempsey Johnson, Esq.—She left an affectionate husband and children, with numerous friends and relations, to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased had for many years been a faithful member of the christian church; and in full possession of her mind until near the hour of her death, she continued to admonish those around her to prepare for their future destiny; and with unusual fortitude, and a firm belief in her future reward, she viewed death as a welcome messenger, and at last willingly rendered up her spirit, which winged its way to God from whence it came.

[*Communicated.*

Biblical Recorder and Christian Sun copy.

In Chatham county, on the morning of the 16th of June, ult., Dr. ISAAC B. HEADEN, in the 34th year of his age, leaving an afflicted widow, with a large circle of friends, to lament his loss.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 6—Str Southerner, with two tow boats, and goods for J H & J Martine, P P Johnson, C S Johnson, W Draughon, Cook & Johnson, G McNeill, Cook & Taylor, T Pfohl, Hunt & Adderton, Tillmore & Ashley, Jones & Smith, D H Holland, R Jones, McDonald & Whaley, C T Haigh & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale & Son, Hall & Sackett, J A Spears, Till & Sill, T Bostwick, J H Bostwick, J Brookshank.

Aug 11—Str Chatham, with goods for C W Andrews, T R Underwood, C S Vanlick, & Co, Yates, and others.

River in good boating order

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The lives of men who have risen to high station by the mere arts of popularity, and who have really never done any thing worthy of remembrance, are easily told. A single page of History is more than they can claim. At most, it could only say of them that they lived, and that they enjoyed great offices. But when a man has really performed many remarkable, and even splendid actions, it becomes very difficult to relate his life within so small a space as I am about to take. It can, of course, only be done by passing very slightly over the smaller or less necessary facts of the story, and dwelling principally upon the greater and more interesting ones. This is the manner in which I will endeavor to write a short life of the great American Commander, (for those who have not leisure to read one as long as it ought to be.) To write it otherwise than simply and faithfully, there is no temptation; for the magnitude of a great part of the events is such as to require no embellishment, and their notoriety forbids all misrepresentation.

HIS PARENTAGE AND EDUCATION.

WINFIELD SCOTT was born on the small plantation of his father, William Scott, near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June 1786, the year before the formation of our Constitution. He was the younger of two sons, and had three sisters. His grandfather was a Scotch gentleman, who had taken part in the rebellion of 1745, and fought against the King. Forced to fly his country, he took refuge in Virginia, where he became a lawyer. Dying early, he transmitted to his grandson probably a larger amount of hatred to British Kings than of property. His son became a farmer, and married Ann Mason, a young lady of better family than fortune, but of great virtues and sense—qualities for which she soon came to have great occasion; for her husband died young; leaving her the sole guardian of five children, and an estate which only a high degree of prudence could render sufficient for their support and education. The excellent lady, however, discharged the difficult task admirably. To do so required great industry, frugality, and orderliness; and to the constant lesson of these (yet not without the still higher ones of Religion, and of a love of honor and knowledge) young Scott was bred up; no nursling of ease and indulgence, but the hardy child of difficulty and fortitude. His own exertions seconding his mother's management, a good education was obtained for him; and, finally, selecting his grandfather's as his profession, he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College; after which he entered a lawyer's office, and in 1806 was admitted to the Bar. For a year afterwards he rode the circuit. In the mean time he had lost his mother.

HOW HE BECOMES A SOLDIER.

In the summer of 1807 occurred the wanton attack of the British frigate Leopard upon our unprepared ship, the Chesapeake, and the seizure and impressment of several of the latter's crew as English subjects. This outrage excited a violent public resentment throughout our country. Young Scott shared in it most ardently, and, a war seeming to be on the point of breaking out at once, joined a volunteer troop of horse raised in Petersburg to defend our coast, and marched with them down to the shore of Lynnhaven Bay, where for a while they took up their station in expectation of a British invasion. Neither our Government nor the British had yet made up its mind; this little cloud of war soon blew over; and our volunteers were called home again; but even this short and bloodless expedition had probably been enough to rouse in our young hero the native passion for arms, and to decide his future career. Every thing, however, looking peaceful once more, he returned for a time to his practice. But our difficulties with the pretended "Queen of the Seas" speedily again thickened. Mr. Jefferson tried in vain the weak remedies of an Embargo and a Non-intercourse act. It became clear that a sure-enough war could not be much longer avoided; an army, therefore, was to be raised, and, a bill for this purpose being brought forward in Congress at the close of the year 1807, Scott applied for a commission. The bill was passed in the April following, and in May the great soldier that was to be was appointed by President Jefferson a captain of light artillery. During the rest of 1808 he was employed on the recruiting service and in the study of his new profession.

QUARREL WITH GEN. WILKINSON.—ITS CONSEQUENCES.

In 1809 he was ordered to Louisiana, and placed for a time under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, an officer on whom, in common with many others of his countrymen, he looked as an accomplice of Burr's conspiracy, and afterwards as turning informer against his associates. Thinking so ill of his commander, he declined all offers of his favor, and even made no secret of his bad opinion of him. This coming to Wilkinson's ears, he became bitterly the young soldier's enemy, and watched the opportunity for revenge. About this time he was removed from the command there, and Gen. Wade Hampton appointed in his place. Upon this Scott spoke of him openly as "a traitor," as indeed he legally might; for the "Rules and Articles of War" only forbid disrespectful language or behaviour towards one's commanding officer, not all one's superiors at a distance. Seizing upon this pretext, and that of his having, while acting, without experience, as paymaster to the company he recruited, withheld for some two months about fifty dollars in all of pay money to cover some of their debts to a sutler for which he had rendered himself liable, Wilkinson brought Scott to trial before a court-martial, in the hope of procuring his dismissal from the army. The court acquitted Scott of all the charges of "ungentlemanly conduct" and of all fraudulent intention, but convicted him of "unofficerlike conduct" in two points: first, in withholding the fifty dollars, as above explained; and, secondly, in having said at a public table that "Burr and Wilkinson were the only traitors he had ever seen;" and that "the latter was a liar and a scoundrel." For these two facts they condemned him to suspension from rank, pay, and emoluments for 12 months, but recommended to the President the remission of nine months of that punishment. Severe as, even in the eyes of the court, was this sentence, it was executed in full. It did not, however, lessen Capt. Scott's military character, except for personal prudence. His brother-officers pretty generally thought as he did, and only held their peace. Not so, however, the public thereabouts; they sympathized entirely with the out-spoken young officer, and gave him a complimentary dinner. Scott now seemed, of course, to be about to receive a check in his professional advancement. But I have observed through life that seeming misfortunes are seldom really such, except to the common run of men. Them they overthrow; the truly great they generally help. The blow which oversets the weak and terrifies the coward, rouses the strong man and fires the brave. Scott was not disheartened; but at once threw himself upon a more thorough and systematic study of tactics and the whole science of war. For this, a year's removal from the duties of the camp gave him a most profitable leisure. When he re-appeared in service he was a far better soldier than he would have become during the same time but for Wilkinson's attempt to be revenged upon him.

WAR DECLARED—HULL'S SURRENDER—PUBLIC DISCOURAGEMENT.

At last, on the 18th June, 1812, the war so long expected was declared, but reluctantly by our Government. There had been abundant time for preparation, yet it was ill-prepared; and its first effort, that under Gen. Hull, for seizing Upper Canada, though highly practicable, was so ill-supported and so feebly conducted as to cost us at once the whole army sent on that enterprise. It entered Canada from Ohio, at Detroit, on the 12th July, 1812, and capitulated, at the same place, only one month and two days afterwards. This most unexpected event, while it enraged and mortified the nation, shook very seriously the country's and even the soldier's confidence in our commanders and our troops, or the ability of either to withstand the experience of British generals and the discipline of British armies. Under such a feeling victory grows scarcely possible, and the war must have been little but a succession of disgraces, if a daring young soldier had not speedily come forward to break on land, as Hull did at sea, the spell of England's supposed superiority.

SCOTT IS PROMOTED—HIS FIRST SHOT AT THE ENEMY.

The rapid professional attainments of Scott and his high qualities for the soldier had now been perceived. He was in July, 1812, promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the second regiment of artillery and sent to Black Rock, there to protect, with the two companies of Towson and Barker, its little navy yard. While he lay there, on the 9th of October, his assistance was asked by Lieut. Elliott, of the navy, towards capturing two British armed brigs (the Adams and the Caledonia) which were moored under the guns of Fort Erie, almost opposite. He at once sent Captain Towson and a part of his company; getting ready meantime to give his help, if necessary, from the shore. The attempt was gallant and successful; the brigs were captured; but in carrying them off one of them (the Adams) drifted ashore upon Squaw Island, where, the batteries of the fort commanding her, Elliott took to his boats again and abandoned her. The enemy now sent armed boats to recover her; but she lay within the reach of Scott's guns as well as the fort's, and he drove back their boats as the fort had driven off Elliott. The contest who should finally bear her off was quite sharp, and tried very well the artillery practice on either side. At last, however, Scott's ardor and skill prevailed; he recovered the brig, and held her until by the orders of Gen. Smythe (afterwards noted for his proclamations and his discoveries in the Apocalypse) she was burnt.

BRAVE LITTLE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS.

This exploit roused to such a degree the force of militia, about 2,500 strong, which lay below at Lewistown, under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, with about 450 regulars, that they demanded to be led at once across into Canada, where, indeed, there was not then within reach a British force more than half as large to make head against them. On the other hand, there was no motive but that of honor for such an invasion: for the Government had made no preparations for any such movement; and it would, necessarily, have soon been cut off, if it advanced, or driven back if it did not. Besides, not even the easy preparation of boats enough for carrying over a thousand men at a time had been made. But Van Rensselaer's men threatened to leave him if he did not send a force across; and he yielded. The plan adopted was, to cross to Queenstown, with two columns of about three hundred men each; to carry by storm the batteries on the Heights; and, a lodgment for invasion being thus made, to hold on there until one could be got ready. When, on the 12th, the news of what was intended reached Scott at Black Rock, he forthwith hastened to the scene of action, foreseeing well that there would be need of him; and offered himself and his artillery. But the arrangements were already made, and all that he could obtain was leave to bring down his corps and to act afterwards according to circumstances. He accordingly came to Lewistown the next morning, and took up a position from which his guns could best play upon the enemy's batteries and cover our landing. And now the two divisions of attack moved off, in only eight boats. Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer led the way: Col. Chrystie followed, with the second division. The former succeeded in landing a part of his men; the latter's boats were swept down by the current; a portion of the men falling into the enemy's power, while the rest were driven back. Among the latter was their brave commander, wounded; who, however, crossed yet again with some reinforcements, and bore his part in the fight. Meantime, those who landed with Van Rensselaer formed and advanced under a murderous cannonade from the heights. Beneath it, the Colonel and all his officers fell, wounded or killed. Happily, others were landed in time to take their places and to lead on a very gallant assault upon the mid-way battery and that of the summit. Both these were carried in quick succession, and their routed defenders forced to take refuge in a strong stone house near the water's edge. Here they were reinforced by Gov. Brock in person, who had now arrived.

That gallant and beloved officer soon afterwards fell, with his secretary, Colonel McDonald, in leading back his men to retake the heights. He falling, they were repulsed. Meantime, scattered parties of Americans had been getting over, from time to time, in the few and half-disabled boats; but scarcely one out of two in these parties was able to join the fight. The rest were either landed too high up, where the cliff could not be scaled, or were swept too far down and made prisoners. Probably six hundred were the utmost ever at one time engaged in the fight. Just at the time of Brock's fall Col. Scott reached the heights; he had at last obtained leave to cross and take the command. He immediately drew up his men in the best position that could be taken for maintaining the ground and covering the landing of the militia expected from the other side. Vain was that latter expectation, however; the militia refused to cross. Some constitutional scruples about the President's right to march them beyond the border had suddenly seized them, and they left their comrades at Queenstown to their fate.—The enemy was not so nice about helping their people. At the first sound of the cannonade Gen. Sheaffe had marched from Fort George, eight miles below, with eight hundred and fifty British regulars; and a nearer body of five hundred Indian warriors had flung themselves forward upon Queenstown. These latter, arriving first, reinforced the worsted enemy, who now, with quite superior numbers, poured upon our position a terrible attack. It was on the point of overwhelming our men; they were faltering under it; when Scott, who had been personally directing in the rear the repair of some captured cannon (now most needful) rushed back to the front, reanimated our men, and, turning the defence into a fierce attack, drove the routed assailants in headlong flight by sheer valor, and then resumed his position. This was several times repeated. Distinguishable to all not more by his remarkable stature and the full-dress uniform in which he fought than by his presence at every point and the fiery intrepidity with which he met or led every assault, Scott became the frequent mark of Indian rifles. A gallant militia officer, Gen. Wadsworth, again and again shielded him, with his own person, from the savage marksmen. It was now an occasion when not maneuvering was to be used, but an example of unconquerable courage to be given; and, therefore, when urged to quit his regimentals, as making him too conspicuous, who was quite enough so without it, he more than once said, "No, I will die in my robes." Fired by his example, all, militia and regulars alike, fought like tigers; and the enemy was obliged to draw off.

And now again reinforcements would not have been too late. But none came, and every thing grew desperate. For now marched up to join the adversary Gen. Sheaffe, with such a force as left no choice but either to surrender or to die gloriously. Scott mounted on the top of a fallen tree and exhorted his men to the latter choice. It was necessary, he told them, to wipe out the shame of Hull's surrender, and teach foe and friend that Americans knew how to fight to the last. Their lives would be laid down for such a purpose, and would, in the war now only just began, be worth many victories. Weary, few, and sore as they were, his men all cheerfully assented, and prepared for a last struggle. Sheaffe, however, more wary than the earlier British leaders, did not indulge us with any more charges, but coolly took his measures for surrounding them; and men who are surrounded (not being able to fight on all sides at once) must be made prisoners, whether they will or no. For a time our heroes held their ground most bravely against three or four to one; but at last many of them were forced over the precipice of the river bank, and the rest, two hundred and ninety-three in number, were compelled to lay down their arms. This was, however, a surrender almost as glorious as most triumphs; it redeemed the honor of our arms; showed, as Scott had designed, that Americans need turn their backs on nobody; and proved by defeat itself, that conquest was close at hand. Decatur, that bravest of seamen, soon after said to Scott: "Sir, you have led the way to victory."

IRISH PRISONERS ABOUT TO BE EXECUTED—SCOTT PREVENTS IT.

The capture among our troops of a number of naturalized citizens, about sixty, whom their features or tongue betrayed to be of Irish birth, led, upon this occasion, to a British claim to deal with such prisoners as not entitled to the laws of war, but punishable as traitors to the King. The whole body of those taken were sent down with Scott by water to Quebec. There they were taken out of the vessel, to be shipped for Boston on another, under cartel, with a view to be exchanged. When this shipment began, Scott soon perceived that they were selecting and meant to detain the Irishmen. He instantly interfered, and denied their right to make any difference between one American citizen and another. The officers haughtily told him he was a prisoner himself, and that they were not going to be governed by him.

He was not a man, however, to give up his fellow-citizens, nor to be silenced in this manner; and when they again began to select, he peremptorily ordered his men not to answer any more questions. At this the Englishmen grew exasperated, and ordered him to go below deck. But, though their prisoner, they could not intimidate or manage him. A high quarrel ensued: but he would not yield an inch; declaring to them resolutely that the life of an English prisoner should answer for that of every Irishman they detained. And he kept his word: for although they kept and shipped off to England for trial the twenty-three sons of the Green Isle that they had already picked out, they could, from his making them keep silent, pitch upon no more; while he, as soon as he got to Washington after being exchanged, reported the matter to the President, and brought about the passage of a law for retaliating upon English prisoners any punishment inflicted on those taken from us under pretence of their being native-born, and therefore perpetual subjects of Great Britain. Nor was it long before Scott himself took plenty of captives; nor did he fail to set aside at once, as he had pledged himself to do, a number as hostages for his Queenstown comrades. The consequence was that none of them were hurt; that they were all, except two who had died, sent back to their adopted country together after the peace of 1815; and that, by the particular care of Scott, (then risen to the highest rank), their back pay and bounty lands were secured to them. By a singular accident, too, just when they were landing in New York, he chanced to be passing the wharf, and recognised them as they did him. Great may be supposed was the joy of that meeting on both sides, and strongly was it expressed by the warm-hearted Hibernians; for Irishmen seldom forget their friends. But we must return to our story.

SCOTT SENT BACK AS ADJUTANT GENERAL TO DEARBORN'S ARMY.

The campaign of 1813 had just been opened by the taking of York, when Scott arrived on the Niagara frontier, in May, as the chief of the staff to Gen. Dearborn. This important post requires the skill to organize and direct all the details and all supplies and materials of war for whatever operations the commander-in-chief may have decided upon. His adjutant general should be his right hand; for upon that officer mainly depends all the preparation of battle. Scott conducted his duties greatly to the satisfaction of all. The labor and the honor would have been quite enough for most men; but he claimed, besides, the right of taking the command of his own regiment, whenever it came into action. The claim was conceded to him, and he soon made use of it.

HE HEADS THE CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE.

Between Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the Canadian side, lies a peninsula commanded by Fort Erie above and Fort George below. We were now in possession of the lower lake, and had taken York, now called Toronto. Gen. Dearborn lay upon this bank of the Niagara, with between four and five thousand good troops, while Commodore Chauncey was superior to the enemy on the lake below. In this situation of things, Gen. Dearborn determined to strike, with the assistance of Chauncey's fleet, at Fort George, as the key to the peninsula, which is on that side most important as the necessary avenue of communication between these two great lakes. The troops crossed through a part of the lake, from a little east of our own Fort Niagara, on the 27th of May, in six divisions of boats, protected by the armed vessels of Chauncey. Scott had volunteered to command the "forlorn hope," and therefore led the first division of boats. The landing was made dangerous not only by the severe fire of the enemy's musketry, but by a heavy surf. To check the former, Chauncey's schooners anchored off shore, while to carry the loaded boats safely through the latter, a sailor friend of Scott, a spirit much like him, the gallant Capt. Perry, then little known for what he was, lent his skill on the water and brought them through successfully, amidst a shower of balls. The division were all got on shore about 9 in the morning. The narrow beach was bordered by a sharp bank of eight or ten feet high, lined by the enemy. This, of course, was to be instantly carried. Scott rapidly formed his men and led them on to the charge. At the first onset they were unable to scale the bank, and Scott himself to all appearance was killed; so that Dearborn, who was with a spy-glass watching them from Chauncey's vessel, seeing his favorite officer fall backwards from the bank, burst into tears and cried out, "He is lost! he is killed!" At the next moment, however, he was on his legs again; he had only been pushed down the bank, like many others, heels over head; rallied his men, charged more furiously for his fall, beat up and burst through the enemy's bayonets, drove him back, and gained the level, front to front with him. Then followed a desperate and close contest of about twenty minutes. In that sort of thing, however, Scott has never been beaten. At such moments every thing depends on animation; and he has that power over men in battle which gives them an irresistible impetuosity. The British fought as they always do: but they were broke, routed, and pursued most fiercely. That pursuit was, however, for awhile diverted to another object; it led him close to the gates of Fort George. He perceived that the enemy were abandoning it and about to blow up its magazines. To save these (though dangerous) he took two companies from the head of his column in order to seize it. As he approached, one of the magazines exploded, scattering timbers on all sides. One of these struck him from his horse, much hurt. Still he had the gates forced, was the first to enter, and with his own hand pulled down the British flag still flying. His rapid work saved for us the other magazines, the artillery, and the stores deposited there. All this quickly done, he remounted, rejoined his column, and pushed with fresh vigor the pursuit of the flying enemy. For five miles he pressed them hard; had at last got amidst their stragglers, with their main body in full view, and would undoubtedly in a short time have captured them all, when a peremptory order of recall forced him to give up the chase. He had already disregarded two such orders; saying, in answer to one of them, "The General does not know that, in just seventy minutes, I shall make the enemy's whole force prisoners." Even as it was, he would have taken them all if he had only had two good troops of horse. In this brilliant affair, it is remarkable that Scott may be said, by his valor and rapidity, to have done with his single division all that had been planned for six; for the others, except in small part, never overtook him, and those few only in time to join in the chase.

LEADS EXPEDITIONS TO BURLINGTON HEIGHTS AND YORK.

For some time after the capture of Fort George our army lay there, entrenched and inactive, under a variety of generals: first Dearborn, then Lewis, then Boyd, and then Wilkinson. During this time the only enterprises attempted were the necessary duty of foraging; and this was entrusted to Col. Scott. He led out parties for this purpose twice a week. For every load of provender that he got he had to fight. Many sharp miniature battles did he have in this way, with an enemy always on the watch for him; but his measures were always so well taken that he never failed to be successful. In truth, how could it have been otherwise? He was not born to be beat, either in great battles or small. In July he had the honor to be appointed to a double regiment, or, we may say, to be made the colonel of two regiments at once; upon which he laid down his Adjutant Generalship. In September, an expedition against Burlington Heights, where the enemy was reported to have a large deposite of military stores, was planned; and its execution was given to Scott. He accordingly embarked on the little fleet of Chauncey, and paid a military visit to the heights; but found nobody at home there to receive him. The stores, too, had disappeared, as much as the men. To take their revenge for the disappointment, Scott and Chauncey determined to look in upon the enemy at York. So they sailed thither and made good a landing, marines and soldiers, under Scott's command. Here they made themselves amends for what was not at Burlington; large depots of clothing, provisions, and other military stores, with several pieces of cannon and eleven armed boats were taken; and the barracks and public storehouses were destroyed; after which, better satisfied, our squadron returned to Niagara.

WILKINSON'S DESCENT TOWARDS MONTREAL.

Meantime, a movement under Gen. Wilkinson had been devised, which, if boldly carried forward to the last, would have almost entirely cut off the communication between Upper and Lower Canada, and given us permanent possession of the former. We commanded Lake Ontario and held both sides of the Niagara. Our force there was strong; we had, then, only to transport it, under convoy of Chauncey's fleet, to the outlet of Lake Ontario, and descend the St. Lawrence in boats, in order to reach Montreal. The passage down the river was not sufficiently guarded by forts or troops, and Montreal had a garrison, when Wilkinson abandoned the undertaking, of but 600 men. Success, therefore, was certain, with Wilkinson's army only; but, besides, Gen. Hampton was to have joined him, from Chateaugue, in New York, with a strong division. This junction Hampton, from a fear of falling short of supplies, failed to make: whereupon Wilkinson, though already far advanced on his enterprise and clearly within reach of its accomplishment, gave it up, and made his way back to French Mills. Up to the moment of this unsoldierly decision, the expedition had gone forward almost without a check. Scott, though at first left behind to guard his late prize, Fort George, and erect for it better defences, had been allowed, upon the enemy's withdrawing from that quarter, to leave Fort George to Gen. McClure, and to hasten after the expedition, which he overtook at Ogdensburgh. He immediately sought and obtained the post of honor—the command of the advance-guard of the army, leading the way to every danger, every point of resistance that was to be overcome, and doing it always alike with daring, with prudence, and with success. In this manner he passed, in the leading and largest boat, the severe fire of the strong British fort Wellington; engaged and routed, at Hoopple Creek, the equal force (700 men) of Col. Dennis, pursuing him till night and taking many prisoners; and captured, after a sharp fight, Fort Matilda, which commanded the narrowest place on the whole St. Lawrence. Thus, whatever the delays, the mistakes, and the final failure of an expedition which, under a vigorous General, would have covered itself with honor, Scott at least did himself credit throughout, performed all that it was his part to do, and gained reputation while his old friend Wilkinson was losing it.

[*To be continued.*]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9th.

The Missouri Election is a great triumph for the Whigs and Benton. The result as reported is for Congress

TWO WHIGS,
TWO BENTON MEN,
Thomas H. Benton.

The last belongs to himself, and self-owning men are always terrible pests in the Democratic Party.

O. K.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says the ladies have found out the true meaning of these mysterious capitals, which is—*Only Kissing!*

ST. JOHN'S, (N. B.) August 11.

The Fishery Troubles.—The steamer Mississippi arrived here on Saturday, and it is thought the fishery dispute will be amicably settled. The provincial papers are exceedingly incensed at Mr. Crampton for ordering Admiral Seymour to suspend his operations, and they urge his immediate recall.

We understand that Mr. Lawrence, our Minister to Great Britain, has, at his own urgent solicitation, been recalled, and that the President has nominated Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to that mission.

National Intelligencer.

More Freesoiling.—Mr. B. F. Butler of pious memory, Mr. Van Buren's man Friday, has responded to the letter of his Freesoil friend, Chase, in a letter of five columns. He goes for Pierce and King; —but *repudiates the platform.* He does not consider the Fugitive Slave law as unconstitutional—but one of its most important provisions, he says, "*is null and void.*" That's a distinction with a difference! He is in favor of amending that law "so as to make it consistent with the rules of justice and the claims of humanity," and therefore, he supports Pierce.—*Rich. Whig.*

Mr. Howe, of Pa., who had heretofore acted with the Whig party, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, devoted an hour to the denunciation of the fugitive slave law, platforms and compromises. He objected to General Scott, because he was too far South in his feelings and opinions, and because he committed himself unconditionally to the resolutions of the Convention.—*Ex. paper.*

So, whilst Toombs, Stephens, and their followers, cannot trust Gen. Scott upon the subject of slavery, the Abolitionists and Free Soilers of the North are abandoning him because he is believed by them to be true to the South and known to be pledged by his acceptance of his nomination to the support of the constitutional guaranty on this head, and of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Mr. Howe above mentioned is a hot Free Soiler in Congress, from Pennsylvania, and has heretofore belonged to the Whig party. It seems, however, that he cannot agree with Messrs. Toombs and Stephens in their construction of Gen. Scott's language of acceptance, and whilst these nice "discerners of the thoughts and intentions of men" bolt the nomination of their party because, to their palates, it savors rankly of Abolitionism, the *Abolitionists* themselves, in numerous instances, bolt also, because, according to their ideas, the nomination smacks most abominably of Southern favoritism.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer states an important regulation of the Post Office Department. In consequence of its adoption, a large number of Post Offices have been discontinued. It is probable that that effect will soon cease to manifest itself, for the publication of the discontinuance of an office will be the publication of the Postmaster as a defaulter:—

"We learn from the Department that much inconvenience and irregularity in the settlement of the accounts of Postmasters have resulted from neglect on the part of many of them in the smaller offices to make punctually their quarterly returns, as required by law and the regulations of the Department; and that as some of them, even after their attention has been specially and repeatedly called to their duty in this respect by circular letters, have persisted in neglecting it, the Postmaster General has found it necessary to adopt the rule *that a postmaster failing duly to make his quarterly returns*, and who, *having been twice notified of his neglect by successive circulars, persists in it*, shall be removed from office; and that when upon such removal no suitable successor can be found to fill the vacant office, it shall be discontinued. We understand, however, that when a post office is discontinued from this cause, or because a person appointed postmaster has failed to execute his official bond, it is only necessary for those persons interested in its continuance to recommend a suitable person for postmaster to secure its re-establishment."

It is rather unfortunate for the Union that a journal which has throughout been a strong supporter of Pierce, and which at the outset joined the Union in denouncing the report of the New Boston speech as a slander, has been compelled to abandon its position, and to admit that this particular charge against General Pierce is proved. We refer to the New York Herald, which never neglects an opportunity of decrying Gen. Scott and exalting his opponent.—The Herald of Thursday, reviewing the affair as it now appears, comes to this conclusion, without, however, abandoning one jot in its zeal for the Democratic nominee:

"It is charged against General Pierce that last January, at a place in N. Hampshire called New Boston, in the course of a public speech, on being interrogated directly to the point, he replied that he loathed the Fugitive Slave Law, had a revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; and that the law was opposed to humanity and opposed to moral right, but that it was constitutional, &c. This charge we find sustained by the affidavit of Mr. Foss, a reporter who reported the speech on the spot; and, from our experience and observation, we have learned, in the matter of a disputed speech, to trust the reporter, if honest, as the most reliable witness that can be produced. It is a reporter's duty, and it soon becomes his habit, unless he is a deliberate knave, to report the speech as he hears it and to hear it all. Mere spectators seldom hear a tenth part of a stump speech, and their testimony, or even the testimony of the speaker himself, in frequent cases, is not strictly as reliable for accuracy as the evidence of the reporter."

We commend the following extract, from the New York Evening Post, to the consideration of the Washington Union:

"The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, according to them, *and our readers will remember that several days since we took the same view of the matter*—lay down maxims or construction which, if applied to the Constitution, MAKE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW A PALPABLE VIOLATION OF THAT INSTRUMENT. By solemnly adopting the Kentucky resolutions, say those commentators, THE CONVENTION GAVE UP THE SLAVE LAW."

Georgia.—Politics in this State continue to be very much tangled. The fight between the Democratic wings is fast and furious as ever. It is very edifying to peruse the old side Democratic sheets. The "Federal Union," in particular, affords us a rich repast. Its dissertations on the Cobbites are always rich. But its undisguised dread of the "rapidly increasing Scott forces," is exhilerating to Whig hearts. It tells of a Whig victory in November. The people of the State are disgusted with the wrangling of the selfish factions—and they are going with a rush for Scott and Graham. Of the 90,000 voters in Georgia, the Macon Citizen is confident that the Whig ticket will poll at least 50,000.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Enquirer says General Pierce has denied the report of his New Boston speech. *When* did he deny it? and *where* is his denial? Give us the letter—we are not *soft* enough to be put off with such stuff as that. Did he deny it at the time of publication? Where is the denial under his own hand? Did he deny it within the last thirty days? In what terms did he deny it? If he did not say what is reported, what did he say? Nothing but the letter will suffice.

Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Darlington District, S. C., was held at Darlington C. H. on the 2d inst., when a report of the survey of the contemplated Railroad leading from the Wilmington & Manchester Road to Cheraw, was laid before the meeting by Mr. Flemming. The report was read and received. Two routes had been surveyed—one on the East, 36¾ miles, the other on the West of Darlington Court House, 38¼ miles. The difference in cost being about $8,759. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned.

We learn from a private source that subscriptions have already been taken sufficient to ensure the organization of the company, and that the location of the road will in a short time be commenced.

Wil. Journal.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to the subscribers will confer an obligation by settling during the present month. Those to whom the subscribers are indebted, will please present their accounts for settlement.

Aug. 3, 1852. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Observer for the Campaign.

WE shall be happy to send the Observer for the ensuing six months, (embracing the whole of the State and Presidential campaigns,) to any persons who may desire it.—The Weekly paper for $1, the Semi-Weekly for $2, invariably in advance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPRO
MENT.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Obser
Gentlemen: My attention has been c
ed this day to an article in the Golds
rough Patriot of the 5th of August, c
ed to the Wilmington Journal, and headed
The Cape Fear and Deep River Navi
tion Company,—in which the writer
article gratuitously and in the most
ton manner assails the professional chara
ter of the Engineer of the Cape Fear
Deep River improvement, and by
slanderous representations, and misrepresenta
tion of facts—without one particle of truth
to sustain them—endeavors to make
his case.

Whoever the writer is, and I care not
who he may be, he does not state a fact
when he says "the work could not be
any management whatever have been com
pleted for $200,000." He does not state
a fact when he says "it was to
talk about its being done in one
seasons." It was never asserted that
could be done in one season. It was
ted that it could in two, *with a*
force, the half of which required
not been employed upon the work.

I take it to be a self-evident
to any mind not steeped to the
in prejudice by misrepresentation
a man undertakes to build a house
tain dimensions for a certain sum
ney, and his employer afterwards
to add to the dimensions of the
one-third more, that at least one-third
money will be required to finish the house
upon the enlarged plan.

Now, sirs, this is the
gard to the Cape Fear and Deep River
provement.

Looking to the results, with
steadily fixed upon them,
writer of the article in
stop to inquire what causes
rated to retard the work
in his own mind for the
having previously been
and calumnious statements
sources, in regard to the work
gineer—he jumps to the
"the Company have been
the choice of an Engineer"
ly admits that the work
done has been well done."

I have not labored in my
the last twenty-five years,
reputation I may have acquired
filched from me by such sweeping
truthful statements. I am
to sit still and permit the
to be applied to me by any
ledge of the operator, which
to show that he is deficient in
skill, and the facts to support

As I propose on my return
rough to prepare a plain
facts, properly authenticated,
trust to make the case so
who runs may read" and
matters connected with the Cape Fear and
Deep River improvement, I shall
further notice, at this time
than simply to pronounce it false
statements set forth.

W. BEVERHAUT THOMPSON.
August 9, 1852.

District Convention.

☞ A Convention of Delegates
Counties composing this Congressional
trict, will be held at Clinton, Sampson
County, on Tuesday 17th August
(Court Week,) for the purpose of
an Elector.

A full attendance is especially

Political Discussion.

WE are authorized to say
Banks, Whig, and Jesse
Democrat, will address the citizens
land county on the subject of the
Election, on the 5th day of September
Monday of County Court, at
Court House.

The citizens generally are invited

GEN. PIERCE'S BATTLES

We publish this morning
of the exploits of Gen. Pierce
The author is thoroughly conversant
all the operations in Mexico
all his statements upon *official*
—not the least important
Gen. Pierce's own reports.
en in full, and they tell a most
ing tale. His "*misfortunes*,"
nominates them, by which he
ed of all participation in the glory
ed by American arms, constitute
of his discourse. The annals
furnish no such instance of ridicul
ure as that which attended the
manufacture a hero out of this N. Ham
shire lawyer. He never could
battle. Always some mischance
At Contreras, the 19th August,
before he reached the field of glory.
next morning, the 20th, he was
to join his brigade, until after the enemy
was routed. In the evening, at Churubus
co, he fainted and fell within a few hun
dred yards of the enemy's fire. At Moli
no del Rey, the 7th of September,
battle (says Scott) was won just as Gen.
Pierce reached the ground"—and accord
ing to Worth, an hour before
Again, on the 13th September, at Chapul
tepec, he was missing. He says himself
Previous to the movement, I
to leave the field, in consequence of
indisposition, which confined me to my
during the 13th, and *of course* deprived
me of the satisfaction of participating
my brigade in the glorious achievements
of that day." Next morning,
when the fighting was over, notwithstand
ing his severe indisposition, he was up
4 o'clock and joined his brigade.

There has been no such military
in ancient or modern times.
"Iliad of his woes," as detailed
self, is before the reader!

The Democrats say now, since the
cial accounts have become known,
they do not support him on account of
military achievements. Oh, no,
statesmanship which commands their
miration! Very well, gentlemen
pray give us some evidence of this states
manship. We have searched the
records and find no trace of it.
four meagre partisan speeches, which
not soar in dignity or eloquence
daily editorials of the Enquirer
the proof of statesmanship
of Congressional life supply
may be relied on to help
civil career was quite as barren
ness, as his military was of glory

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible] Scott commenced his mili[illegible] career by a misfortune much [illegible] than anything that has been [ch]arged against Gen. Pierce. He [was] defeated in the battle of Queens[town], and surrendered himself and [his] whole army amounting to 7640 [as] prisoners of war to a British [force] estimated at eight hundred."
— *North Carolinian*, Aug. 14, 1852.

[illegible] the above statement of the [illegible] in the same conspicuous [illegible] upon precisely the same prin[ciple] that that paper publishes an extract [from the] Observer of April 27, 1852. [illegible] to keep it there as long as [illegible] from the Observer is so pub[lished].

[SC]OTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.

[illegible] Regular Meeting of the Club will [take] place in the Town Hall on Wednes[day] Evening next, the 18th inst.
Aug. 16.

THE RESULT.—The following despatch [illegible] the latest news we have:

RALEIGH, August 15.
[illegible] but few additional returns [illegible] West. The Salem Press says a [illegible] certainly elected in Yan[cey illegible] Legislature 2 Loco majority [illegible]. Reid has gained largely [illegible] Western counties. In Cherokee [illegible] is upwards of 300, and other [illegible] same proportion. His majori[ty illegible] at about 7000. Currituck [illegible] from.

[illegible] *and Hyde.*—The Washington [illegible] says: "We have only incomplete returns from Hyde county, but what we [kn]ow that it is a tight squeeze between Murray and Brooks, the candidates [for the] Senate for Beaufort and Hyde. [One re]port elects Murray by five majority, [illegible] one, and another elects Brooks [by one] majority. The Sheriffs of Beaufort and Hyde settle the matter to-morrow [illegible]ville."

[It] will be seen that the end is not yet. [illegible] days will decide it all.

[We] suppose that the Locos have secured [the Se]nators in Beaufort and Hyde, (both [stro]ng Whig counties,) and in Camden and [Curri]tuck. If so, their majority will probably be eight in the Senate, whilst the [illegible] majority will be six or eight in the [Com]mons.

LEGISLATURE.

[illegible].—Senate, Withers, loco, 274; [illegible]son, anti-Free Suffrage loco, 247. [illegible] Hill and Long, locos. No change.

[illegible].—Senate, Cunningham, loco, [illegible] serious opposition. Holeman, [el]ected by 38 votes over Winstead, [illegible] A Whig gain of one. [illegible] old Person! A *few* others [illegible] well, but *thou* excellest them [illegible].

[illegible].—Commons, Albertson, [illegible] 11 majority over Wilson, loco. A Whig gain of one.

[illegible].—Commons, Hugh Collins, [el]ected by 32 majority over John[illegible]. A Whig gain of one.

[illegible], Whig, elected in the Senatorial [illegible] Gates and Chowan.

[illegible].—N. W. Woodfin elected by [illegible] majority in the Senatorial District [illegible] county is a part. [illegible] James Lowry and Col. Jno. A. [illegible] Whigs, elected to the Commons. A [illegible] of one. Hurrah for Bun[combe]!

[illegible].—Col. Jno. A. Lillington, Whig, [illegible] the Senatorial District of Rowan [illegible] Burgess Gaither, Whig, elect[ed illegible] House. No change.

[illegible].—Palmer elected from the [illegible] District of Cabarrus and Stanly. [illegible] S. Harriss and John Shimpock [illegible] the House. All Whigs and no [change].

[illegible].—John Baxter, glorious [illegible] Whig, elected by a large majority [illegible] House of Commons.

Rockingham.—Senate, Geo. C. Boyd. [illegible] Alfred Scales, Jr., loco, and Al[illegible] independent loco. Gen. Simp[son illegible] the caucus nominees, defeated [illegible] majority!

[It] will be seen that Kerr gains and [illegible] in the latter's *own county*.

Washington.—Phelps, loco, 316, Gay[lord], Whig, 259. No change. McCleese, [illegible] elected from the Senatorial District [illegible] and Tyrrell. No change.

[illegible].—Wynne, Whig, elected by about [illegible] over Grey, Whig. A Whig [illegible]

[illegible].—Commons, B. C. Calloway, [illegible] No change. Bower, Loco, elect[ed illegible] the Senatorial District of Surry [illegible] No change.

[illegible].—Commons, Carmichael and [illegible] Whigs. A Whig gain of one. Poll [illegible] 960, Cook, 728, Gordon, [illegible]

[illegible] Whig all over, elected from [illegible] District.

[illegible].—Commons, E. P. Miller, [illegible] over Clarke, loco, although [there] were two Whig candidates in the [field, an]d the most strenuous exertions were [illegible] Clarke. [illegible] done, old Caldwell!

[illegible].—Calvin Edney, whig, said to [be illegible] elected. A whig gain.

[illegible].—Arendell, Whig, elected to [illegible] from Carteret and Jones, and [illegible], Whig, to the Commons from [illegible]

[Stokes] and Forsyth.—Senate, Barrow, [illegible] Commons, Marshall and Waugh, [illegible] Matthews, Whig. Gain of one.

[illegible] *Montgomery Senatorial District.*

	Kelly, Whig.	McKeithan, Loco.
[illegible]	450	211
[illegible]	381	25
	831	236

[C]AMDEN AND CURRITUCK SENATORIAL [illegible].—The Register claims the election of Barnard, Whig, as Senator. But the Locofoco papers say that Shaw, Loco, is elected by 2 majority. If so, a Loco gain.

LOSS AND GAIN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Whig Gain.—In Johnston 2, Orange 2, Bladen 1, Surry 2, Robeson 1, Stokes 1, Perquimons 1, Chowan 1, Lincoln 1, Person 1, Buncombe 1, Wilkes 1, Hyde 1, Yancy 1.—17.

Loco Gains.—In Chatham 1, Columbus 1, Northampton 1, Granville 1, Craven 1, Jones 1, Mecklenburg 1, Rowan 1, Tyrrell 1.—9.

Governor's Election.

	1852. Kerr.	1852. Reid.	1850. Manly.	1850. Reid.
Anson	1088	513	1043	502
Ashe,	368	682	604	687
Bertie,	527	420	526	431
Bladen,	358	631	311	561
Brunswick	maj. 74		306	260
Burke and McDowell,	1180	471	1341	344
Beaufort,	837	495	814	537
Cabarrus,	714	441	693	412
Caldwell,	610	215	640	147
Caswell,	270	1013	263	1144
Carteret,	411	392	415	361
Camden,	maj. 365		497	85
Chowan,	249	249	281	223
Cumberland	783	1388	602	1310
Chatham	995	980	1149	896
Columbus,	198	443	165	454
Cleaveland,	305	870	297	820
Craven,	597	698	609	541
Davie,	maj. 144		577	313
Davidson,	951	746	1159	699
Duplin,	190	1072	226	1035
Edgecombe,	104	1425	88	1481
Franklin,	341	721	311	694
Gates,		maj. 40	397	367
Greene,	347	361	317	342
Granville,	1005	1063	984	974
Guilford,	1524	480	1772	526
Halifax,	551	541	485	536
Haywood,	367	551	508	399
Henderson,	762	340	664	272
Hertford,	328	187	270	171
Iredell,	1035	393	1010	279
Johnston,	773	883	638	849
Jones,	214	240	221	182
Lenoir,	267	459	255	476
Lincoln,	680	1934	690	1992
Mecklenburg,	731	1421	670	1152
Martin,	260	676	313	595
Montgomery,	706	209	631	171
Moore,	615	646	671	589
New Hanover,	350	1342	278	1187
Northampton,	524	586	489	524
Nash,	85	965	80	909
Onslow,	167	694	186	715
Orange,	1528	1796	1634	1855
Pasquotank,	380	245	390	217
Perquimons,	40 maj.		347	291
Pitt,	636	649	591	583
Person,	341	550	329	577
Rockingham,	356	1072	337	1107
Randolph,	1339	445	1354	354
Richmond,	624	194	680	141
Robeson	693	760	562	626
Rowan,	776	712	890	649
Rutherford,	1106	590	500	937
Stanly,	896	80	834	66
Surry and Yadkin,	1315	1356	1017	1352
Sampson	509	905	507	853
Stokes and Forsyth,	1132	1481	1060	1452
Tyrrell,	maj. 156		353	131
Wake	1102	1560	979	1450
Wayne,	288	1196	221	1091
Warren,	162	697	183	689
Washington,	247	297	189	291
Wilkes,	1395	394	1373	374

GAINS ON THE VOTE OF 1850.

	Whig gains.	Loco gains.
Anson	34	
Ashe,		231
Bertie,	12	
Bladen,		23
Brunswick,	28	
Burke & McDo'l		288
Beaufort,	65	
Camden,		47
Cabarrus,		8
Caldwell,		98
Caswell,	138	
Carteret,		35
Chowan,		58
Cumberland	103	
Columbus,	34	
Chatham,		238
Cleaveland,		42
Craven,		169
Davie,		120
Davidson,		255
Duplin,		73
Edgecombe,	72	
Franklin,	3	
Gates,		70
Granville,		68
Guilford,		202
Greene,	10	
Halifax,	61	
Haywood,		293
Hertford,	42	
Henderson,	30	
Iredell,		89
Johnston,	61	
Jones,		65
Lenoir,	29	
Lincoln, &c.,	48	
Martin,		134
Montgomery,	36	
Moore,		113
Mecklenburg,		208
New Hanover,		83
Northampton,		27
Nash,		51
Orange,		57
Onslow,	2	
Pasquotank,		38
Perquimons,		16
Pitt,		21
Person,	39	
Rockingham,	54	
Richmond,		109
Robeson		3
Randolph,		106
Rowan,		177
Rutherford,	953	
Sampson		50
Stanly,	76	
Surry & Yadkin	294	
Stokes, &c.	43	
Tyrrell,		66
Wayne,		43
Warren,		27
Wake	12	
Washington,	52	
Wilkes,	2	
	2333	3801

Net Loco Gain in 65 counties, 1468.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—Powhatan, Union county, N. C., King C. Simmons, Postmaster.

Discontinued.—Fulling Mill, Moore Co.

CORRECTION.—It was erroneously stated in our last, that Purdie Richardson, Esq. was elected Senator from Anson "without opposition." This was a mistake. He had regular opposition, but was re-elected by 548 votes to 254.

In Caswell, Mr. Kerr's own county, Reid's majority is *reduced* 138.

In Rockingham, Reid's own county, Reid's majority is reduced 54.

These are signs of how the men stand *at home.*

"The Whig party are beginning already to attribute their defeat to local causes."
North Carolinian.

Witness, we suppose, the following from that *ardent Whig paper*, the Wilmington Journal:—

"Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that *Gov. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote.*"

"Sewardism has no ground for hope in the South."—*North Carolinian.*

Then Van Burenism must have. If Scott is to be rejected by the South because Seward supports him, should not Pierce be rejected by the same South because Van Buren supports *him?* Of Seward's support of Scott the public has no evidence. He has neither written nor spoken anything in his favor, unless he has done it privately. But Martin Van Buren has written a strong letter in favor of Pierce, declaring that "*if I live he shall have my vote;*" and John Van Buren has taken the stump in the same cause. Which is the worst abolitionist of the three, it might be hard to tell. Van Buren, probably, as he was their candidate run by them for the Presidency only four years ago.

"In the Legislature our triumph is not so decisive. [We should think not.—OBSERVER.] Owing to bad management, the election of whigs from several democratic counties has been brought about. Bladen, Johnston, Lincoln, and Robeson, democratic counties, have sent five whig commoners to the Legislature."
North Carolinian.

Well, it's a bad rule that won't work both ways. Chatham, Burke and McDowell, Rowan, Davidson, Whig counties, have sent five Locofocos to the Legislature.

CRAWFISHING.—The Wilmington Journal is already trying to back out from the admission it made last week, that "Gov. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote," because, as it said, "free suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men." It now asserts that "Mr. Kerr's defeat was a party triumph," and calls upon the Whig press not to attribute their defeat to Mr. Kerr's unpopularity—a very senseless call, since we presume no Whig press has thought of doing anything of the kind.

It is wonderful how soon a Locofoco paper, when it does happen to tell the truth, begins to back out from it, to qualify it. Let one of them tell an out and out fib, however, (no rare occurrence by the way,) "and they stick to it like death to a dead nigger."

"HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING!"—The Wilmington Journal quotes from the correspondent of the Charleston Standard, a statement that the "Scott managers" at Washington "have franked a million of pamphlets, &c. into the State [North Carolina,] and have furnished at least $100,000 to be used upon the voters of North Carolina." !!!!!!!!

That will do.

The Observer continues to assert that Chase supports Pierce and King. This is not true, and the Observer ought to know it. For correct information we refer it to Chase's letter to Benj. F. Butler.
Golds. Rep.

We have not seen Chase's letter to B. F. Butler. But we may have been misled by other papers as to him. In the same paragraph, however, in which we gave his name, we enumerated also, the Van Burens, Preston King, and Cleveland. The Republican, by correcting the statement as to Chase, of course *admits* it as to the others.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 10th, the Indian Appropriation Bill occupied the day.

On Wednesday, the Indian Appropriation bill was debated at great length, amended, and finally ordered to a third reading.

On Thursday, Mr. Walker moved to take up the Homestead Bill. The motion was rejected, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Borland, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Foot, Sebastian, Seward, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Weller—14.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, De Saussure, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, King, Meriwether, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, and Upham—31.

The Fishery question was debated by Messrs. Cass, Butler, and Seward.

On Friday, Mr. Houston introduced a resolution to commit to prison a man named John McGinnis, who refused to be sworn by Mr. Houston's Investigating Committee. Laid over till Saturday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, the Civil Appropriation bill was discussed during the day.

On Wednesday, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading.

On Thursday, the morning and afternoon sessions were both wasted in political speeches on one of the Appropriation bills.

On Friday, the Army appropriation bill was debated.

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS between WILMINGTON AND NEW YORK.—We have before us a letter from Wilmington, stating the important and gratifying fact, that a line of steamships will immediately commence running between New York and Wilmington, one of them being expected at Wilmington on Saturday next.

This is an enterprise of great importance to Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all the interior of this State from which produce is shipped, or to which goods are received, through Fayetteville and Wilmington. Instead of an average of probably ten days each way, the trip will be accomplished in two. And we learn that it will effect a saving of 25 per cent. of the Insurance—an item of some consequence, as some houses here now pay $1000 to $2000 a year of marine insurance.

We hope the line will be liberally supported.

NEW PAPER MILL.—The excellent Printing Paper of our present issue is from a new Paper Mill just completed and put in operation by David Murphy, Esq. on Rockfish Creeks, a few miles South of this town. We have not seen the establishment, but learn that every thing about it is upon the best scale for doing good work; the machinery new and perfect, and the whole put in operation by Mr. Amos Stephens, an efficient Millwright.

We need not praise the paper made there. It speaks for itself. We hope Southern Editors will patronize a Southern Mill, as far as it can supply their wants.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 31st July.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had been very active during the week. Wright & Grundy's circular quotes an advance of ⅛d. per lb., whilst others note the market as very firm but unchanged.

The riots continue in Limerick. On Sunday the 31st regiment was attacked by the mob, and two soldiers injured beyond recovery. The detachment afterwards turned out and dispersed the rioters at the point of the bayonet, during which the officer in command was wounded and soldiers' carbines smashed.

LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT.—In the calm which succeeds an animated political campaign, when Editors feel but little inclination to write anything but election returns, and when their exchange papers are generally rather barren, we are glad to meet with an accurate sketch of the Life of Gen. Scott, from the pen of one of the best political writers in the country. We give the first part of it to-day, and will endeavor to complete it in the two following weekly papers.

The more the character of Gen. Scott is studied, and his services known, the more will he grow upon the respect and affection of the country which he has defended for forty years. The highest honors are due from a grateful people to one who has so often periled his life in their service, and who has added so much to the glory and renown of their country.

The Free Soil Convention, assembled at Pittsburgh, has nominated John P. Hale, the present Senator from New Hampshire, as their candidate for the Presidency.

He had previously written a letter declining the nomination.

RECEIVING ABOLITION PETITIONS.—Those who knew any thing of politics fifteen or twenty years ago, cannot fail to remember how every man was denounced by the whole Locofoco party as unfaithful to the South, if he voted to receive an abolition petition in Congress? Well, the Locofoco tune is now changed. Franklin Pierce is admitted to have been in favor of *receiving* such petitions; but great credit is claimed for him for voting in favor of laying them on the table when received. If we had files of any Southern Locofoco paper of that period, we could show how bitterly that course was denounced by his party. It was the policy contended for by John Quincy Adams.

On the 18th of Dec. 1837, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wall of New Jersey presented an abolition petition. Mr. Callum, Mr. Rune of Va., Mr. Strange of N. C., Mr. Preston, and others, bitterly opposed the reception of the petition. Mr. Strange moved to lay the question of reception on the table, the effect of which would be to refuse it. *Mr. Pierce*, (now Gen. Pierce) *spoke and voted against laying it on the table.* See Congressional Globe, vol. 6, pages 34 to 39.

A VERY PRETTY STORY SPOILED.—The Locofoco papers are publishing, with huge delight, a story of a man in Virginia, who says he heard John P. Hale make a speech in New Hampshire, two years ago, in which he said "he would head an army to march upon the South and put down slavery;" and that he heard Franklin Pierce reply, that "if Hale should head an army to march on the South, he had first to march over his (Pierce's) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him."

Now this was a pretty story. But in last Saturday's Union we find a letter from Hale, declaring that "*there is not a syllable of truth in the whole of it.*"

But it has got a start in the Locofoco papers, and they will stick to it, of course.

Does the Carolinian mean to assert that Gen. Scott surrendered 764 men, (much less 7640,) to a British force of 800, at Queenstown? If so, we deny the accuracy of the assertion, and call upon the Carolinian to verify it by referring to any history of the war of 1812.

A Whig Victory in Iowa.—All the reports received from Iowa for several days past concur in saying that the Whigs have triumphantly carried that young State.—The following is the latest Telegraphic despatch, dated Friday last at Dubuque:

"The returns from this Congressional district are nearly all in, and show that John P. Cook, Whig, has been elected to Congress by upwards of 1,000 majority. This is a Whig gain.

"The returns from the first district, as far as received, indicate the election of Philip Viele, Whig, to Congress; another gain.

"The Whigs have also carried the Legislature, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator to supply the place of the Hon. George W. Jones, whose term expires next March."

A WATER-HAUL.—We don't think Mr. Jones, a Locofoco member from Tennessee, made much by his motion in the following incident which occurred in the House of Representatives on Thursday last:—

Mr. Newton gave the outlines of a speech which he intended to publish, in which he said he proposed to show by the Constitution that there was no power in the National Legislature to legislate upon the subject of slavery. He contended that the fugitive-slave law was unconstitutional, too severe and stringent in its provisions, and that every attempt to enforce it was attended with decidedly more evil than benefit.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I understood the gentleman to say that he would go with the Freesoilers, wherever that party should go. Am I correct?

Mr. Newton. You are correct.

Mr. Jones. I ask the gentleman if he is not a supporter of Gen. Scott?

Mr. Newton. I am not.

CHERAW BRIDGE.—About two-thirds of the Bridge over the Pee Dee River at Cheraw fell on the night of the 6th inst. It was undergoing repair at the time, which was no doubt the cause of the accident. The Bridge was built in 1832–3, on Ithiel Townes's principle, and was about 500 feet long.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.
The Tell-ie-graph—Fish and Guano.
Telegraphic Cor. of the N. Y. Express.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11th, 1852.

Put no faith in the stories set afloat by the Satanic press, in your city, in the shape of fabricated telegraphic correspondence, about a serious misunderstanding between the President and Mr. Webster. They are the silliest imaginings imaginable.

The prospect brightens, for an early and amicable adjustment of the Fishery question, I have good reason to believe, and reliable authority for saying. The Lobos Islands affair may raise a breeze, but it will soon blow over.

It is reported here, that one of the fishing smacks recently seized by an English cruiser was in fact the property of a British subject who had frudulently adopted the American flag for the purpose of obtaining the bounty under our law!

Our Democratic fellow-citizens had a "Grand Rally" last evening in front of the west facade of the City Hall. The meeting was orderly, and the transparencies and banners fitting the occasion. Several prominent gentlemen in the Democratic ranks addressed the assemblage. The immediate incentive to the meeting was the just concluded election in North Carolina, which it was discreet in our Democratic friends to celebrate, as we think it will be their last opportunity of celebrating a victory in that State during the present year.—*National Intelligencer.*

Not So.—Some people pretend to believe that the nomination of Scott exercised a very depressing influence, and in short, lost us the election. We do not credit the first word of it. Gen. Scott's nomination was received with more dissatisfaction in this county, than probably any where else in the State, yet the Whig vote is increased. Look at Cumberland also; there the action of the Convention fell heavily upon the Whigs, yet they have also increased their vote. The nomination had nothing whatever to do with the defeat. The result is attributable to local issues, and the superior organization of the Democratic party. This secured them a victory. In November next, however, when the merits of the two national champions are before the people, freed from all matters of mere local interest, we shall have no fears for our cause. The conviction being strong within us that the old scarred patriot, who has done good service for his country, and never fainted either, will with North Carolina's favorite son, Graham, sweep the State with an old fashioned Whig majority.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A frightful accident occurred five or six miles south of this place on Monday last. The cylinder of Mr. David Patterson's threshing machine bursted while the machine was in full headway, a fragment of which struck Mr. Patterson's son, Isaac, on the mouth, tearing and mangling his tongue, upper and lower jaw and neck in a most horrible manner. He has ever since been out of his senses, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

The young man was tending the machine, and it was going at extraordinary speed. The cylinder, of cast iron, was about ten inches in diameter, near half an inch in thickness, and the hollow filled with pieces of iron to give it weight. It bursted with an explosion loud as artillery, scattering the fragments of iron with immense force in every direction. It was a piece of the cylinder itself, weighing 8½ pounds, which struck the unfortunate young man.

The cause of the explosion seems not to be well understood.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

SUPREME COURT.

This body met at Morganton on the 1st. The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law.

Superior Court.—Chalmers L. Glenn, Rockingham, David Coleman, Buncombe, Samuel J. Lowrie, Mecklenburg.

County Court.—Andrew J. Stedman, Chatham, Robert G. Lewis, Franklin, John B. Williams, Greene, E. M. Campbell, Iredell, James F. Bell, Iredell, Samuel M. Lowrie, Mecklenburg.

One unquiet, perverse disposition, distempers the peace and unity of a whole family, in society, as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert.

Mr. Meriwether—the Senator for a month from Kentucky—has called for the amounts of money respectively received by Gen'l Scott and Gen'l Pierce. Why did he not also ask for the amount of public service rendered by each?—*Rich. Whig.*

Invincible fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make decays of it invisible.—*Tatler.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, by Alex. Benton, Esq., Mr. BLANEY FIELDS, of Johnston, to Miss ELIZABETH PARKER, daughter of Bryan Parker, of Sampson.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. HENRY CLAY HEWLETT to Miss HENRIETTA HUHN, all of New Hanover.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 9th instant, SARAH CAROLINE, daughter of E. J. and Sarah A. Lutterloh, aged 4 years and 5 months.

In Randolph county, on the 5th ultimo, after an illness of 12 days, LEONIDAS A., youngest son of Lewis Lutterloh, Esq.

In Nacoochee Valley, Habersham co., Ga., June 26th, DANIEL BROWN, in the 88th year of his age. He was born in Randolph co., N. C.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

AUGUST 16, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9¾	
Prime,	9½	
Fair,	9	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	75	
Wheat,	80	85
Oats,	40	
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	16	17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—No change.

Cotton.—Considerable quantity coming in for the season. One lot from Johnston county, of about 50 bales, sold at 9¾; another lot from Davidson, of 62 bales, sold at 9½. Other smaller lots sold at from 9 to 9½. We report advancing market.

Flour.—Considerable coming in, but the demand is large, so there is no surplus on hand. The market may be reported rather above present marks.

Corn.—The price of this article is considerably reduced.

Trade last week very good.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 35 to 2 45, virgin 2 75, hard 1 20. Spirits 35 to 36. Rosin 90 to $1. 5 rafts Timber sold: 1 at 10 50, 1 at 6 50, 1 at 7 50, 1 at 9 25, 1 at $5.

At Charleston, middling cotton 10 to 10½.—Flour 4 50 to 4 75. Bacon sides 11½.

Total receipts of cotton 3,005,950 bales, against 2,320,463 last year. Increase 685,487.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 12—Schrs. H. Hallock from N. York, Lillie Sanders from Philadelphia. 13—Schr. Mary Howard from New York.

STOCK OF GOODS,
AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 19th instant, at ½ past 3 o'clock, I will commence the sale of my entire Stock of Goods, which is large, of good quality, and in good order.

Country merchants, and all buyers, will do well to attend this sale. Terms at sale.

W. S. LATTA.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
August 16, 1852. 17

FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. North Carolina BACON and LARD, of superior quality, suitable for family use. Apply to
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 16, 1852. 17-3t

☞ The firm of B. Rose & Son will cease from and after the 1st day of Sept. next. The undersigned will settle and close up the business, using the name of the firm so far as may be necessary for that purpose.
BEVERLY ROSE.
August 16, 1852. 17-3t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the late Winnifred Hodges, in Cumberland county, on Saturday the 4th of September next, EIGHT likely Negroes. A credit of six months, for approved notes.
JAS. P. HODGES, Ex'r.
August 7. 15-

Blank Warrants for sale here.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB AT ROCKFISH.

A MEETING will be held at Rockfish Village on SATURDAY next the 21st inst. for the purpose of organizing a Scott and Graham Club. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. Winslow, Wm. H. Haigh, Esq. and others.

The public of the surrounding country are invited to attend.
Aug. 16.

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

SMALL AND TALL:
COME ONE, COME ALL,
And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps, &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the enactment of a law to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, with powers to construct a Road from Fayetteville via Kingsbury, &c., with such Branches as to said Company may seem expedient.
August 14, 1852. 1t

BRICK LAYERS WANTED.

SIX good Brick-layers will find immediate employment and good wages, to work on the Bank of Fayetteville. Apply on the premises, to
GEO. S. HODGES,
Builder and Architect.
Fayetteville, Aug. 11, 1852. 16-3t

GRAPES FOR SALE.

A FEW vines Black Hamburg GRAPES, in pots, for sale at 25 cents each,—pots to be returned.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.
August 11. 16-2t

☞ I measured a Grape from one of the bunches 3¾ inches in circumference.

☞ A gentleman, well recommended, wishes to be employed to attend to any business, or to the collection of any claims, in the South or South-West. For information, apply in writing to the office of the Observer.
August 8, 1852. 16*4t

Head Quarters 2d Division N. C. Militia,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 11, 1852.

THE Colonels or Commanding Officers of the 82d, (Sampson,) 33d and 34th, (Cumberland,) 41st, (Bladen,) 44th, (Moore,) and 85th, (Columbus,) Regiments, composing the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, of North Carolina Militia, will convene their Commissioned Officers at the usual places of Regimental Review, on Saturday the 18th day of September, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. Willis D. Dowd.

An accurate and fair return of the Polls to be forwarded to Division Head Quarters within ten days after the election.

The Commanding Officers will fill up their respective Staffs and make due return at the same time.

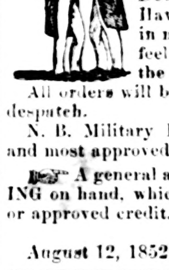
By order of Maj. Gen. J. Winslow.
A. J. O'HANLON, } Aids.
T. G. HALL, }

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company.

NOTES given for the second instalment on subscriptions to Stock in this Company will be due at the Bank of Cape Fear, on Thursday the 19th inst.

Subscribers (as well those who have filed their Notes as those who have not,) who have not paid their first instalments, are earnestly called upon to do so, and thereby enable the Company to prosecute the work with increased strength and facility.
A. McLEAN, Ch'n, &c.
August 11, 1852. 16-2t

NOTICE.



THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.
B. MONAGHAN.
August 12, 1852. 16tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, to change the name of the "Cape Fear & Deep River Steam Boat Company" to that of the "Brother's Steam Boat Company," for the reason that the former name, includes *all* the name of *one* of the old Companies—and produces confusion in receipt of freights.
August 11, 1852. 16-1m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of McInnis & Sutherland is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. McInnis.
J. McINNIS.
J. C. SUTHERLAND.
Floral College, August 7, 1852. 16-2w

John McInnis will continue the business at the stand of McInnis & Sutherland, where he will keep a large stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
—ALSO—
A large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which he invites the attention of the public, and which he is determined to sell as low for cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the country.
JOHN McINNIS.
Floral College, N. C., Aug. 7, 1852. 16-4w

NEW MUSIC,

CONSISTING of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c., &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

HARPER'S Magazine for May; As good as a Comedy, or the Tennessean's Story; Huc's Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China; Recollections of a Policeman; Experiences of a Barrister; Confessions of an Attorney; Heroines of History; Children, their Hydropathic Management, by Dr. Shew. Also, further supplies of Family Bibles, Blank Books, Cap and Letter Papers, School Books, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

A Printing Establishment for Sale at Auction.

THE Printing Establishment of the late "Communicator" will be sold at Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 29th of July next, at 12 o'clock M., on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date. Printers at a distance are invited to attend the sale. A great bargain may be got. The materials are in good order.

By order of Trustees.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

June 28, 1852. 13ts

The above sale is Postponed until Saturday the 14th of August.

University of Maryland.

THE Forty-fifth Annual Session will begin on Thursday, October 14th, 1852, and end on the 1st of March 1853.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Nathan R. Smith, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—William E. A. Aikin, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Samuel Chew, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology—Joseph Roby, M. D.

Obstetrics—Richard H. Thomas, M. D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pathology—George W. Miltenberger, M. D.

Practical Anatomy—Berwick B. Smith, M. D.

Fees for the full Course, $90; Demonstrator's Fee, $10; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $20.

For purposes of Clinical Instruction the Faculty have at their command the "Baltimore Infirmary," on the same street with the University, and in its immediate neighborhood, containing a hundred and eighty beds, belonging to the University, and managed and attended entirely by the Faculty. This Institution is devoted to the reception and treatment of those forms of disease which furnish the most useful and profitable subjects for clinical observation. An addition is to be made during the present summer, which will materially increase its accommodations and advantages. It is open to all Matriculates of the School throughout the year without fee.

Anatomical Material is abundant and cheap. Expenses of living, in Baltimore, as low as in any Atlantic city.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Dean.

Baltimore, May 15, 1852. 13-4t

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House Door of the County of Cumberland, on Monday the 6th day of September next, two valuable negro slaves named SUSY and MARY, upon a credit of six and twelve months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

Aug. 3—13ts Cl'k & Master.

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a stock of Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap; Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines; Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers, on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention, and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

July 28, 1852. 12-3m

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

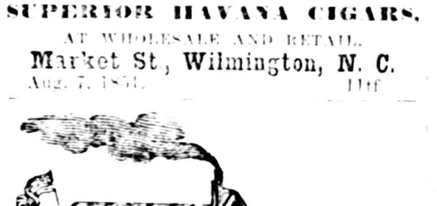
AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St, Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 26, 1852. 85-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 61y

Spirits of Turpentine wanted.

TO persons having Spirits Turpentine to sell, we are in the market to buy; or we will receive and ship to any market the owner may desire, and make liberal advances on consignment.

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 6, 1852. 88tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES.
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. T D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month. E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself in business his son Matthew, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of M. N. Leary & Son.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, respectfully solicits a continuation of the same in behalf of the new Firm.

All those indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible.

M. N. LEARY.

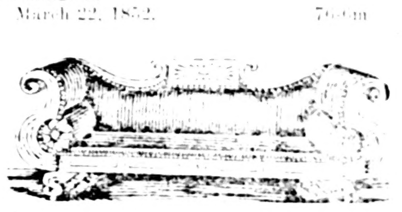
Fayetteville, June 7, 1852. 97-tm

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York.
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

March 22, 1852. 76-tm



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms, for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsboro' road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c., and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or elsewhere, affording the best shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 3, 1852. 96-tf

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation.—Only 25 cents. This book, just published, is filled with useful information on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return of mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, post-paid, and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded, by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

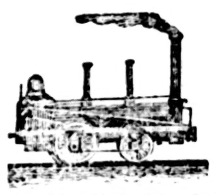
"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Philad., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Wholesale Agent for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege, Barege De-Laines, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; col'd Summer Silks. Also a general assortment of black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen; all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 19, 1852. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY,
R. F. MURPHY.

July 26, 1852. 6tf

STORAGE.

WE have a fire-proof Brick Warehouse in the rear of our store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandise or country produce to them either to sell on commission or to forward. As it will be our great study to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 4 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof Buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. P. SOUTHALL.

References: [illegible] Dr. [illegible], Sprunt, Berry & Sons, [illegible] Mitchell.

Jan. 23, 1852. 61-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest cash prices paid for any Land Warrants [illegible] North Carolina.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1852. 83tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near the Bow Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had on terms corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 21, 1850. 34tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 56 tf

NEW BOOKS.

PUTNAM'S LIBRARY, Nos. 4 and 5, being the World Here and There, by Dickens, and Hood's Own; Count Monte-Leone, or the Spy in Society; Miss Sewell's Journal of a Summer Tour; Memoir of Rev. W. H. Hewitson; Wesley and Methodism, by Taylor; Spencer's Pastor's Sketches; McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; Parker's 1st Lessons in Philosophy; Mills' Rhetoric; Davies' School Arithmetic; &c.

Also, further supplies of THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S Collection; Carmina Sacra; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Humorist's Library; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.

A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI,	CHAS. H. WEST.
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wood Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 1852. 71-6m

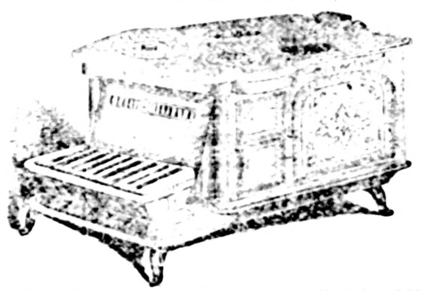
Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per pound for all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employ competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Iron Boxes, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, suited for a very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,

South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 80tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 80tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 29tf

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE,* two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 398 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

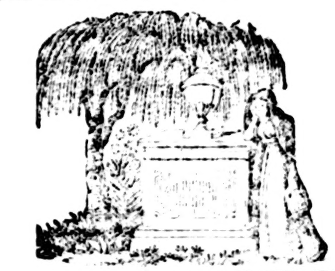
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Herring.

50 BBLS. just received and for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

July 19, 1852. 9tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 56-1ypd

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville: in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 5, 1852. 74tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

Notice to Shippers by way of the Cape Fear River.

FROM and after the first day of July, proximo, the deduction of five per cent. from the established rates of Freight (when the bill is paid within thirty days) will be discontinued. Every bill will be considered due when rendered, each Company reserving the right to charge interest on the same for any delay in payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores from this place are notified that the undersigned will receive and store, in Campbellton, Spirits Turpentine at 10 cts. per bbl., and will give receipt for each load as it comes in and ship as instructed, the owner paying drayage, which will be 5 cts. per bbl.; and will have barrels coopered or re-packed, when the interest of shippers requires it, at actual cost, chargeable to owners. The interest of boat owners and shippers alike requires a regulation of this kind.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor Merchants' Steamboat Co.

June 28, 1852. 5-3m

☞ The undersigned, as Forwarding Agents on their individual account, respectfully give notice, that they will continue to receive and forward Goods from their respective Warehouses at the River (where the drayage saved to shippers is full 10 per cent. on the freight bill) for a commission of 25 per cent. on the River freight bill and drayage. This change to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
R. M. ORRELL.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 28, 1852. 6-3m

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

NORTON'S Elements of Scientific Agriculture; Dana on Manures; American Muck Book; Youatt on the Pig; Cole's American Fruit Book; Thomas's Fruit Culturist; Family Kitchen Gardener, by Buist; Dana's Muck Manual; Allen's American Farm Book; Richardson on the Bee; Ditto on the Hog; the American Rose Culturist; Allen's Rural Architecture; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; Farmer's Treasure, by Falkner; Miner's Am. Bee Keeper's Manual; Youatt and Martin on Cattle; Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Stewart's Stable Economy; Hinds' Farrier; Mason's Farrier; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 14, 1852.

NEW BOOKS.

HALIBURTON'S Yankee Stories, illustrated; the Yankee Tea Party, or Boston in 1776; the Old Bell of Independence, or Philadelphia in 1776; Camp Fires of the Revolution, or the War of Independence, illustrated; Weld's Dictionary of Scriptural Quotations; Harbaugh's Heavenly Recognition; Catechism of Familiar Things; Mathias' Rules of Order, for Societies, &c.; Walker's Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary; British Female Poets; American Female Poets; Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Philadelphia as it is in 1852; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 8.

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.

May 3, 1852. 87tf

HARPER'S Magazine for June; The Paris Sketch Book, by Thackeray; Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith; Journey to Iceland; Up the Rhine, by Hood—2 parts; Alison's Life of Marlborough; Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffrey; Horse Shoe Robinson, new edition; Marcus Warland, by Mrs. Lee Hentz; Robertson's Charles V; The Farmer's Encyclopædia of Modern Agriculture, by Blake; The Pests of the Farm, by Richardson; Horses—their Variety, Breeding, &c., by ditto; Domestic Fowls, and Ornamental Poultry, by the same Author.

Also, further supplies of Gunn's Domestic Medicine, Allen's Rural Architecture, School Books, &c., just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 15.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 73*tf

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

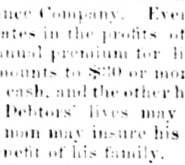
THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

MEDICAL NOTICE.



DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Sam'l J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13*tf

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills:—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.;—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do., Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, in May last, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains near Sparta, Tennessee, my negro man JULIUS. He is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a copper complexion, and has lost some of his front teeth. I think he is aiming to make his way back to North Carolina, Chatham county, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward to any person who will take him up and confine him in any jail so that I get him again. Any person who may take him up can give me information by writing to me at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, or to Allen & Benn, Gaston, N. C.

WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.

11-*2m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

BETTON'S
SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,
179 Market Street,
BALTIMORE.

SHIRTS

THE largest and only Manufacturing Wholesale Establishment in the City. The capital and force engaged enables me at all times to offer to Country Merchants and Dealers in SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN and COTTON DRAWERS, great inducements—more than usual efforts having been made to render the assortment of these articles full and complete.

The Stock on hand is large and well assorted for Men and Boys.

☞ All orders from the Country attended to with punctuality and despatch.

☞ Remember the Name, and

No. 179 Market Street.

T. W. BETTON.

August 15, 1851. 14-yopd

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE

FORTUNE'S HOME

THE undersigned having [illegible] from his present [illegible] sale that well known [illegible] known as the

MOUNT AIRY TAVERN STA[illegible]

containing 670 Acres of land, [illegible] the village of Mt. Airy, Surr[illegible] 200 acres in cultivation, 70 [illegible] lent low grounds. The improv[illegible] of one of the most substantial BRICK [illegible] INGS in Western Carolina, containing [illegible] airy and commodious rooms, with [illegible] each, together with large and [illegible] ret and cellar. All the necessary Kitch[illegible] gro Houses, Barns, Stables, &c. [illegible]

There are also on the pr[illegible] substantial STORE HOUSES [illegible] Lumber Houses, &c.

This property is on the great [illegible] thoroughfare, leading from [illegible] tern Virginia, Tennessee, Ke[illegible] Western States. There is [illegible] Weekly line of Coaches [illegible] other mail routes concentrating [illegible] Public roads from H[illegible] trick C. H., and Danville, Va. [illegible] Wilkesborough, and Ashe [illegible] all concentrate at this [illegible] the most desirable sit[illegible] bining in a great deg[illegible] mountain scenery, [illegible] healthy together with [illegible] FEMALE SCHOOL [illegible] and experienced Teachers [illegible] country provided [illegible]

Persons wishing to [illegible] and view the premises [illegible] dom offered for sale.

Mt. Airy, N. C. July 22, 185[illegible]

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale [illegible] purchased from Daniel H[illegible] county of Chatham, known as the [illegible] old place, immediately on the road [illegible] Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve m[illegible] Pittsborough. The situat[illegible] farm considered one of the [illegible] county. The buildings [illegible] repair, and the farm [illegible] farm contains near E[illegible] will sell it on liberal terms [illegible] properly secured, and [illegible] farm as the present [illegible] off, and of the [illegible] Fall. Any person [illegible] farm, can examine [illegible] sult me personally [illegible]

Reed Creek P. O., [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE sub[illegible] berland County [illegible] lying on McLean's [illegible] tance of the Centre [illegible] to a turpentine [illegible] most entirely W[illegible] adapted to the [illegible] being well [illegible] for turpentine.

Any person wi[illegible] of Land can [illegible] who will sh[illegible] desired res[illegible] disputably [illegible]

In regard to [illegible] Land, any [illegible] Duffie and [illegible] acquainted with the land.

Near Lum[illegible]

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving [illegible] GOODS, purchased [illegible] ern markets, embrac[illegible] sortment of Ladies' Dress [illegible] men's Wear.

We respectfully request [illegible] ladies to our stock [illegible] Silks; plain and fancy [illegible] DeLaines; Fancy [illegible] Muslins; Law[illegible] variety, [illegible] bray; English and [illegible] Tissues, of the richest [illegible] Handkerchiefs; [illegible] Kid Gloves, Lace [illegible]

In the gentlemen's [illegible] supr. French Cloths, [illegible] Cassimeres, of the latest [illegible] Drap de'Ete, [illegible] rets; Plain and Fancy [illegible] handsome assortment of [illegible] superior lot of [illegible] the best manner [illegible] for city trade. [illegible] call especial attention.

ALSO.—A full supply [illegible] piece, of all grades and [illegible] boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of [illegible] Queensware, Groceries, [illegible] Bonnets, comprising [illegible] stocks of goods ever [illegible] country, and which [illegible] pleasing terms; and [illegible] a call from all in want [illegible] would also return their [illegible] old friends for the liberal pat[illegible] extended to them.

April 23, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS

THE subscriber has put up [illegible] stretching, cementing [illegible] with copper rivets. The Bands [illegible] with powerful machines, [illegible] that purpose, and the difficulty [illegible] ing and ripping, under the [illegible] king them, is entirely removed [illegible] Bands made in this way will [illegible] evenly, run true, and have [illegible] on the drum or pully, and will [illegible] 20 per cent. more power than [illegible] the ordinary way. They are [illegible] best selected oak tanned [illegible] no pains will be spared [illegible] the best Northern Bands, [illegible] low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. [illegible]

Hunt's Store P. O., [illegible]

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. S. [illegible] rough; Chas. E. Shober, [illegible] & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. [illegible] Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & [illegible] an county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fay[illegible]

Jan'y 22, 1852.

IREDELL'S REPORTS

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, [illegible] Equity. Price $3 50 and [illegible] small volumes, in consequence [illegible] making new arrangements [illegible] Bound vols. exchanged [illegible]

E. J. HAL[illegible]

Dec. 19, 1851.

STATE OF N. CAROLI[illegible]
BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 185[illegible]

James Bryan *vs.* John Bryan [illegible]

IT appearing to the Court, that J[illegible] son, William Pearson, and [illegible] three of the children of the late [illegible] son, reside beyond the limits [illegible] is therefore ordered, that publi[illegible] in the Fayetteville Observer for six [illegible] weeks, calling upon the said [illegible] John Pearson, William Pearson, and [illegible] son, to appear at the next term [illegible] to be held on the second M[illegible] fourth Monday in September [illegible] House in Elizabethtown, [illegible] North Carolina, then and [illegible] swer, or demur to said [illegible]

Witness, John C. W[illegible] of said Court, at Office [illegible] first Monday after the fourth M[illegible] A. D. 1852.

Issued the 28th day of July [illegible]

[1386] JOHN C. W[illegible]

Blank Warrants for sa[illegible]